

Science report
Brain surgery research
promising

Tories challenge Heseltine on new grants policy

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, is facing concerted political pressure from Conservative MPs in two Tory counties to change his new block grant system for local authorities.

Hertfordshire and Surrey say they have been unfairly treated under the new system, which threatens to cut £5m from each county's grants in the coming financial year.

They say the penalty has been imposed even though Hertfordshire has not overtaken Whitehall's target for this year and Surrey only just topped the target figure.

One Hertfordshire memorandum suggests that the county may be required to save about 390 teaching posts. The total education budget reduction could exceed £4m.

Both counties are recruiting local MPs to lobby ministers for a change in the law.

But the ministerial embarrassment of going back on the new system is heightened by miscalculations by the Department of the Environment including the recent climbdown over supplementary rates referendum.

Nevertheless, the pressure from Hertfordshire shows no sign of let-up. For local MPs, including Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, the matter will be re-examined, but he added that it was unlikely that anything will be done about the imminent £5m cuts.

The MPs are being mobilized in a move to concentrate ministers' minds on the political necessity for change, sooner rather than later. The argument is being privately underlined by the threat that if no remedy is offered, ministers could face revolts in the Commons.

Whitelaw seeks police crisis facts

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday asked police chiefs for details of the financial crisis they say is threatening to cause cuts in the police service.

Mr Roy Shaw, vice-chairman of the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, and leader of the delegation, told The Times Mr Whitelaw conceded that there was a very serious problem. I sincerely hope he can persuade his colleagues.

The association says that one of the options facing police forces in six provincial areas is a cut of 5,000 people.

Mr Shaw added: "We are asking for a higher level of spending to be allowed, but if not, without penalties."

Those penalties could mean authorities losing money twice, he said, once through loss of rate-support grant.

"We are asking for more flexibility with the expenditure target figures. That would mean that expenditure cuts could be spread more evenly, and maybe they would not then affect the police."

Denying that the association's engaged in a publicity stunt, Mr Shaw said it wanted the Government to see the dangers if metropolitan counties drastically reduced police expenditure.

He said that would be certain to affect the met's role in the beat, and in view of last summer's riots, that was where increases ought to take place.

Sizewell B complaint rejected

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Mr H. B. McKenzie Johnston, the local ombudsman, has rejected a complaint about the way in which planning permission was given for the Sizewell B nuclear power station in Suffolk.

The Suffolk Preservation Society, which made the complaint, said yesterday: "This ruling makes consulting the public a meaningless exercise."

Plans for the American-style pressurized water reactor are opposed by conservation and ecology groups. A public inquiry later this year will become a symbolic battleground for those who champion and condemn the use of nuclear power.

The society issued the text of a letter received from the ombudsman, who wrote: "I have decided not to investigate your complaint further, although I understand your deep concern about the proposal to open another nuclear power station in the area."

The society claimed last year that Suffolk County Council had decided to instruct its staff not to investigate research into national energy requirements, "thus conflicting with the latter's duty to report on all relevant matters before the formal consideration of the application."

It said that Suffolk Coastal District Council had decided before permission for the station was sought that "with the exception of the issue of the national need for further nuclear power the council accepts government policy as it emerges."

Poor marks for maths teaching

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Much mathematics education in schools is not satisfactory as many pupils are being offered courses which are not suited to their needs and abilities, and many teachers lack suitable qualifications, the Cockcroft committee of inquiry says in its report published yesterday.

The committee, chaired by Dr William Cockcroft, Vice-Chancellor of Coleraine University, was set up nearly four years ago in response to increasing criticism of standards of mathematics teaching and attainment in schools. However, the committee found "little real dissatisfaction" among employers, with the exception of recruits to the retail trade and to engineering apprenticeships.

Throughout its report, the committee emphasizes the great variation between pupils in their rate of learning and level of attainment, and the need to make suitable provision accordingly.

The mathematical understanding of some pupils who transferred to secondary school at 11 was likely to be greater than that of some pupils who had just left school at 16, it says. There was estimated to be a "seven year difference" in the mathematical attainment of 11-year-olds.

Even when pupils were divided into groups or "sets" according to their level of ability, there would still be a marked difference in attainment. It was essential that teachers took account of those differences and did not assume that the same teaching approach would suit the whole group.

Mixed ability groups, where the whole ability range was taught in one class, were satisfactory when there were suitable teachers, it says. Some teachers were able to work in stimulating and effective ways with pupils in mixed ability groups. However, standards suffered if mixed ability teaching was imposed on teachers against their will.

There was much less mixed ability teaching than was generally supposed. Among comprehensive schools with a full range of ability, less than half had mixed ability teaching in mathematics in the first year, only one in five used it in the second year, only one in 14 in the third year, and in the fourth and fifth years it was "very rare indeed."

The committee is particularly critical of the lack of suitable provision for low and high-attaining pupils in both primary and secondary schools.

At primary level, it was not sufficient for high-attaining pupils to be left to work through a textbook or set of worksheets, it says. They should combine more rapid progress through the mathematics syllabus with more



Dr Cockcroft: Better qualified mathematics teachers needed.

demanding work related to topics already covered.

Low attainers in mathematics needed special provision as much as low attainers in reading and writing, but received it much less often. More time should be spent on oral and practical work than on written work.

The committee is in favour of much more "applied" mathematics at all levels, and comes out strongly against any move "back to basics". An excessive concentration on mechanical skills or arithmetic for their own sake would not assist the development of understanding in how to use them, it says.

At secondary level, the committee blames the examination system for much of the poor provision for low attainers. The CSE mathematics examination had come increasingly to resemble the O level examination with the result that up to 80 per cent of pupils in secondary schools were now following courses leading to examinations whose syllabuses were comparable in extent and conceptual difficulty with those which 20 years ago were followed by only about 25 per cent of pupils.

The mark required to achieve a grade 4 in CSE, designed to indicate the "average" level of mathematical ability, was often little more than 30 per cent. It could not be educationally desirable that a pupil of average ability should be required to attempt an examination paper on which he

was able to obtain only one third of the possible marks. That could lead only to feelings of inadequacy and failure.

For pupils in the bottom 40 per cent of the ability range in mathematics, the committee recommends the introduction of a series of graded tests, which pupils would attempt at their own speed, starting from the age of about 14. After passing the test with a mark of about 70 per cent, they could move on to the next level.

Turning to the other end of the ability range, the committee estimates that between 5 and 10 per cent of pupils are capable of working beyond the limits of existing O level mathematics by the time they are 16. It was essential that those pupils should be enabled to continue, and should not simply "mark time" at any stage. It advocates the introduction of an additional more difficult O level paper for them.

For the "very small number" of children with exceptional talents in mathematics, individual tuition is recommended.

The committee welcomes the Government's decision to introduce a single system of examining at 16-plus in place of CSE and O levels; but recommends that the mathematics examination consist of a range of papers of varying difficulty and complexity, each "focussed" on one of three grades on the new single scale, and each designed to cater for the

needs of the children likely to achieve those grades.

Whatever examination is adopted, the committee is adamant that it must not consist only of timed written papers. Those, by their nature, could not assess ability to undertake practical and investigatory work; or skills of mental computation or ability to discuss mathematics; or, except in very limited ways, such qualities as perseverance and inventiveness. Work and qualities of that kind could only be assessed in the classroom.

At A level, the committee argues that all courses should contain a substantial element of applied mathematics. It is not in favour of a "bare reduction in A level syllabuses, however, believing that different courses suit different needs.

The most important resource for good mathematics teaching was an adequate supply of competent mathematics teachers, it says.

However, in nearly a third of secondary schools, more than half mathematics teaching was being carried out by teachers whose mathematics qualifications were weak or nil. It was essential both to improve the quality of teachers already in the schools and to attract more mathematics teachers into teaching.

Mathematics counts. Report of the committee of inquiry into the teaching of mathematics in schools under the chairmanship of Dr W. H. Cockcroft. Stationery Office, £5.75.

Leading article, page 11

Pain limits 'breached' in research on animals

by David Nicholson-Lord

Only a real shift in the moral attitudes of researchers will produce more than cosmetic changes in experiments on live animals. Far too many were being used in all areas of research, Dr Judith Hampson, head of the RSPCA's animal experimentation research department, told a symposium in London yesterday.

Pain conditions imposed by the Home Office when granting licences for experiments were being clearly broken in some cases, she said.

The symposium, organized by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, also heard criticisms that the phrase "severe pain likely to endure" used in licences as a criterion for the immediate painless killing of an animal, was so vague as to be meaningless. Moreover the Home Office complement of 15 inspectors to deal with more than five million experiments was too low.

Sir Cyril Clarke, who, as a former president of the Royal College of Physicians, was required to sign licences under the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, said he regarded his signature on about 10 forms a day as merely adding respectability to the licence.

"I did not really know what many of these applicants were asking for," he said. "One of the most difficult things was to know where you had to sign."

But Dr William Parrish, head of toxicology at Unilever, said that sure although admittedly slow progress was being made in replacing live experiments with tests involving cell cultures or organs from freshly killed animals. Slowness was the price of sureness, he said.

No natural substance, drug or chemical was to be regarded as "safe in every respect" for human exposure, Dr Parrish said. The tissue of live animals was needed for tests because it usually provided the best analogy with human tissue reaction. Often, as with asbestos and mineral dust research, live animal tests were an essential preliminary to devising screening procedures based on cell cultures.

Dr Deans Rankin, head of the Home Office Cruelty to Animals Inspectorate, said probably 85 per cent of all experiments were carried out in 60 to 70 centres. Inspectors also had many allies in laboratories.

According to Dr Hampson, recent published examples where pain conditions were breached included Medical Research Council tests on shock mechanisms. Those involved 300 rats which had rubber tourniquets put on their limbs under 3-minute anaesthesia and left for four hours.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Trainees save BL £1m a year

BL announced yesterday that youthful inventiveness could save the company more than £1m a year on water bills. Three apprentices have devised a system which would cut the annual water bill at Longbridge, Birmingham, by £101,000. If applied to all plants, £1m could be saved (Arthur Osman writes).

Mr Keith Millward, aged 20, Mr Guy Johnson, and Mr Martin Scott, both aged 19, technical apprentices at Longbridge, will represent the Midlands at Friday's finals in London of an annual competition run by the Engineering Industry Training Board.

At their suggestion, the company spent £1,066 on equipment for the Minimax Metro paint plant, which reduced the amount of water used, saving £48,000 a year.

New facilities costing £19,400 are also to be installed in the forge producing engine components. They are expected to save a further £52,000 a year.

Libel cash for Liberal MP

Mr David Alton, the Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, has accepted an undisclosed sum as settlement in two actions for alleged libel.

Mrs Patricia Taylor, a Labour councillor, was said to have written a letter to the Liverpool Daily Post condemning Mr Alton for his stance on education reorganization.

Mrs Taylor denies the letter was libellous, claiming it was fair comment, but she has paid money into Liverpool High Court to settle the claim. That has been accepted by Mr Alton.

A similar settlement was reached over publication of an attack on Mr Alton in a Labour pamphlet circulated during the 1980 municipal elections. Mr Charles McCoy, a charge hand fitter, and L. Cocker, the printers settled the claim, but denied libel.

Rampton patient unfit to plead

A jury yesterday decided that a patient aged 31 from the top-security Rampton Hospital, Nottinghamshire, was unfit to plead on a murder charge.

Robert Webster was accused of the murder of James Wallis, another Rampton patient, on July 14 last year. Webster was practically mute and spent most of the time sleeping. It was said at Nottingham Crown Court. He was ordered to be admitted to a mental hospital in Moss Side, Manchester.

LSE chief attacks cuts in social sciences

By a Staff Reporter

Professor Ralph Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, makes a strong defence of the social sciences and attacks those in government who seek crudely to cut their financing, in his latest report on the LSE's activities.

Cuts tend to fall in the wrong places, he maintains; worse, cuts aimed at particular areas are a form of censorship, an "inhibition". "There is no case whatsoever for a disproportionate reduction in social science expenditure. It would be prohibitive to do so," he says.

The plain fact is that the knowledge of economic interrelations has led to a better understanding of government policies and business decisions.

"Similarly, one cannot deal sensibly with issues of race, or urban deprivation, or of local government finance, or of a whole long list of other things without the benefit of knowledge which is made available by social scientists. Indeed if government tries to do without such knowledge it soon comes to regret it."

But he insists that utility is too narrow a criterion of justification. "Whether justifies academic institutions purely in terms of their utility, will not only destroy them, but will by the same token damage one of the crucial elements of liberty in society."

Professor Dahrendorf also points out that recently the growth points have been in the "hard" social sciences. At the LSE accounting and law have been in great demand, as have the quantitative sciences of mathematics, computing, operational research, systems analysis, econometrics and mathematical economics.

Remploy is 92 small businesses - that's quite a resource

Despite these difficult economic times we are proud to say that we know of 92 small businesses that are thriving. They're all part of Remploy and produce a combined turnover of some £44 million.

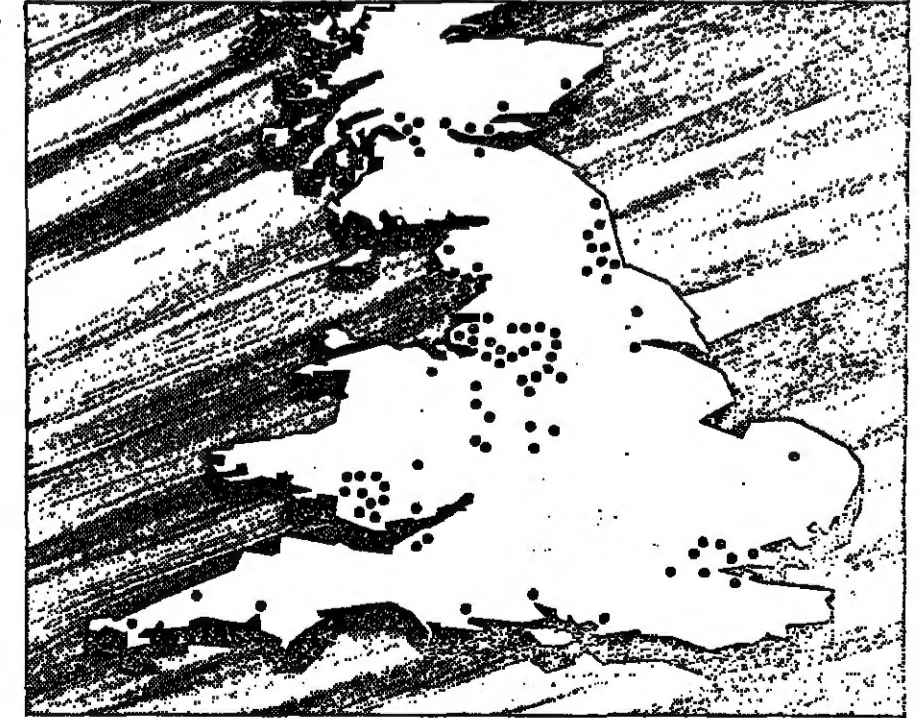
Remploy work in many product and service areas, and our skill, experience and flexibility are available to all businesses, however large or small. And in these days of high overheads any company that can provide a variable cost factor has to be good news.

We can reduce your fixed costs and help you avoid costly investment in plant and labour and allow you to increase your output for as long as you need.

You only pay for what you get. If you think of Remploy as an extension to your production capacity, then you will begin to appreciate how we can help you.

We have over 10,000 workers, who use their skill and experience to the full to ensure that work is delivered to the standards demanded, and on time. And we can help you wherever you are because we have factories nationwide.

So the lack of a certain facility doesn't have to mean putting a brake



on your enterprise. Just use ours, and opportunities that arise can be grasped with both hands.

The Remploy Resource is always there where and when you need it.

Remploy

Britain's biggest employer of disabled people means business

TO REMPLOY LIMITED, 415 EDGWARE ROAD, CHICKLEWOOD, LONDON NW2 6AR.

(WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE REMPLOY RESOURCE. PLEASE SEND ME THE PAMPHLET.)

NAME _____

TITLE _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

TYPE OF BUSINESS _____

Bomb inquest told of lethal hail of nails

By John Withrow

An IRA bomb explosion sent a lethal hail of 1,100 nails and 50 nuts and bolts flying through a Chelsea street last October, killing two people and injuring 37, it was said at an inquest in London yesterday.

Dr Thomas Hayes, a forensic scientist at the Woolwich Arsenal, told Westminster coroner's court that two bombs containing between 20 and 30lb of gelignite had been placed in a white laundry van in Ebury Bridge Road on October 10.

The nuts and bolts, 6lb in all, and 71lb of nails, rapped in bundles and mostly six inches long, were placed between the bombs which were detonated by 300 feet of "command wire" as a coach passed carrying Irish guardsmen to their barracks.

Dr Hayes was speaking during an inquest into the two deaths at the Chelsea barracks explosion and that of Mr Kenneth Howarth, aged 49, a bomb disposal expert, who was killed in Oxford Street on October 27 while attempting to defuse a bomb fitted with an anti-handling device.

The Chelsea victims who died were Mrs Nora Field, aged 58, a widow of Vauxhall, London, and Mr John Patrick



The nail-blasted army bus near Chelsea Barracks

Breslin, aged 18, a technician of Westminster, London.

Dr Hayes said the Chelsea bombers would have needed a clear view of the street and they would have been aware that civilians and children were present. The IRA later claimed responsibility for the attack. Dr Hayes said it "was almost certainly the type of device used by the IRA."

The nail bomb led to horrific injuries. Mrs Nora Field was killed instantly by a nail which was bent into a U shape as it tore through her chest "disrupt-

ing" her heart, Professor Keith Simpson, a Home Office pathologist, said.

Her son-in-law, Mr Anthony Castello, who was standing with her at the time of the explosion, said: "I saw her lying in the gutter. She wasn't moving. There was a chap behind her with blood pouring from his head and there were people running and screaming everywhere."

Guardian Brian McAllister, who was in the coach at the time of the explosion, told the inquest: "We were laughing and joking. The next thing I

Council drops fares levy ahead of court hearing

By David Walker

The power of councils to levy rates and subsidise local buses and trains remained in its extraordinary state of confusion yesterday after a High Court judgment in favour of objectors to the supplementary rate levied last autumn by the West Midlands County Council to facilitate 25 per cent cuts in fares.

In the Divisional Court, Mr Justice Woolf gave Solihull Borough Council and Guest, Keen and Nettlefords Ltd orders quashing the county rate on the ground that the county council had not taken "all relevant matters" into account when deciding on its precept.

On the strong advice of lawyers the council decided

on Monday to raise fares overall in the West Midlands passenger transport region by 67 per cent, rescind its supplementary rate precept of 14p, and reduce its planned spending by about £33m. It substituted a new supplementary rate of 5.75p, to raise about £24m to be spent on emergency road repairs, from an economic development programme and on a small increase to the passenger transport budget.

In court, the relevance of the GLC fares case was unclear. Mr Justice Woolf said the county council for acting "reasonably once the decision in the Bromley case was known". He also pointed out the two cases were not identical.

The judge said the manifesto on which Labour took control of the West Midlands County Council last May did not relieve the council of its duty to give "full consideration" to policy changes. "If in fact no consideration is given to a decision, it is liable to be quashed by this court as a decision reached contrary to law."

On that point the High Court would have found it difficult to refuse the application by Solihull and Guest, Keen, he said. The fares cut had been decided without proper consideration.

Mr William Glover, QC, for the West Midlands, told the court that the present parliamentary debate over the Local Government Finance Bill could have some serious

consequences if any further challenge to the county's rates precept was mounted.

It might be that the 5.75 precept would be challenged. If the challenge succeeded after the beginning of the financial year 1982-83 then the provisions of the Bill before Parliament could make the life of West Midlands council impossible. The Bill takes away councils' right to levy supplementary rates. West Midlands would have no way of finding the money to repay the precept, Mr Glover said.

Mr Woolf said that any challenge to the new supplementary rate should be brought before the court promptly.

Such a challenge now seems unlikely. Politicians in the Solihull and Dudley boroughs which had taken the lead in opposing the county, yesterday expressed themselves satisfied with the court's judgement. They accepted that a 5.75 rate was legitimate.

Mr D. Wyn Rees, leader of Solihull, promised that work would start immediately on repaying the supplementary rate his borough had levied to cover the precept. The average domestic ratepayers stood to gain about £20, either as a cash refund or credit against future rate liability.

West Midlands fares will rise on March 7. Under measures proposed by the county, specific fares for children would also rise and concessionary rates on "travel cards" would cease.



A long photographic session was just too much for Emma Mason, aged four, when her portrait as Miss Pears, 1981, was unveiled in Newcastle yesterday. Emma, of Blyth, Northumberland, burst into tears; she soon recovered, and was as pretty as her picture again.

New insulin device may replace injections

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Clinical trials of a device which gives diabetic a steady supply of insulin are to start soon. Preliminary tests suggest that it could eliminate some serious complications in treating diabetes.

The tests are to be done by Professor Harry Keen and Dr John Pickup, at Guy's Hospital, London, who have pioneered many advances in treating the illness. Their miniature insulin infuser, is being developed at the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill, North London.

The final version of the device, which is about the size of a cigarette packet and weighs 5oz, was demonstrated at the laboratories yesterday, with the experimental models tested during research.

Dr Ian Sutherland, of the Institute's design team, says it is intended for patients usually taking one or two injections a day.

A thin tube runs from the device to a needle in the skin. Loading is simple, but the doctor sets the rate at which the insulin flows, with a small rotary switch. The patient has a push-button to call for the special dose needed before a meal.

All operations are controlled by micro-electronics. The infuser lasts at least seven days between refills.

Oil project surprised conservationists

From Craig Seton, Lyndhurst

The public inquiry into Shell UK's proposal to look for oil in the New Forest was told yesterday that since a similar application by a company in Dorset 16 sites had been developed for oil exploration and four were in full production, serviced by pipelines, a gathering station and a rail terminal.

Miss Margaret Dennis, of the Nature Conservancy Council (NCC), told the inquiry at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, that the council would have objected to the plans in the Purbeck area of Dorset had it known how the development would mushroom.

The inquiry, in its third week, is into Shell UK's planning application to drill an exploratory well at Denny Inclusion near Lyndhurst. The application has been approved by Hampshire County Council and the New Forest District Council subject to safeguards but is being fiercely opposed by the conservancy council. The Countryside Commission, the Council for the Protection of Rural England and at least 17 local amenity and conservation groups.

They reject Shell argument that the company would have to seek further planning permission for additional development, and insist that the application should be considered in the context of what would happen if oil was found.

Miss Dennis said the Dorset oilfield at Wytch Farm, near Wareham and the Isle of Purbeck, had resulted in no

great direct losses to the wildlife habitat but the overall effects on the environment, including the ever-increasing demand for ancillary requirements, had been much greater than expected.

"In Dorset, what was once one of the quietest and least visited parts of the country now has a semi-industrial atmosphere about it", she said.

If oil was found at Denny Inclusion, there would be well sites at half-mile intervals, water reservoirs, pipelines, access routes, a gathering station, and possibly a well-head terminal.

Mr Colin Tubbs, the conservancy council's assistant regional officer in Hampshire, said the New Forest was of international importance to nature conservation and biological science. Its heathlands, valley bogs and ancient and mainly unenclosed woodland were of "quite exceptional scientific importance". They were rich in lichens, which were susceptible to atmospheric pollution, and there were 46 species of rare or endangered plants.

Denny Inclusion was of little intrinsic value to nature conservation if considered in isolation. But it was of national importance not to expose the forest to risk of degradation, he said.

It was naive to expect an oil company to abandon a site where it had found oil, so it was difficult to view exploration without considering the possibility of production.

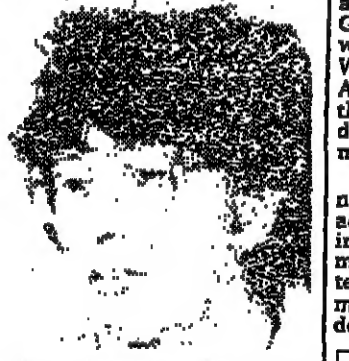
Pledge on milk deliveries

By David Hewson

The Government is pledged to do all it can to see that traditional doorstep milk delivery is not lost through price competition and imports. A report prepared by the Consumers' Committee for England and Wales and dealing with milk deliveries has been welcomed by Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

He said after its publication: "Not only is this vitally important to producers and the dairy trade as a way of maintaining consumption of milk, it also provides a valuable service to all members of the community, particularly the elderly and the housebound."

Report on the Effect of the Milk Marketing Scheme on Consumers (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, £2.10).



Mrs Doreen Hill, of Cleveland the mother of Peter Sutcliffe's last victim, who yesterday called for the dismissal of Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, and other senior officers who handled the much criticized investigation into the Yorkshire Ripper murders.

Compensation plea on wrongful jailing

By Frances Gibb

A draft Bill which would give a statutory right to compensation for wrongful imprisonment was presented by a delegation of MPs to Mr Patrick Mayhew, QC, Minister of State at the Home Office, yesterday.

The delegation was led by Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, who presented for the claim for compensation for the three young men wrongfully convicted of the murder of Mr Maxwell Confait, a homosexual prostitute of Catford, south-east London, in April, 1972.

Mr Price said yesterday: "Some people spend many months in prison awaiting their trial and are then found not guilty. It is only fair to innocent people who have lost their liberty for many months that they should receive compensation from the State."

The Bill, which Mr Price, with Mr Alf Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea, South, and Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, is urging the Home Secretary to adopt was drawn up by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

It calls for the right to compensation to be included in statute. There is a procedure for applying for ex-gratia payments from the Home Secretary but few people know of it and it is at the Home Secretary's discretion. The Bill also urges that

compensation be assessed in open court.

It further says that those remanded in custody and then acquitted, as well as those convicted and then released on appeal or by the Home Secretary, should be included.

Miss Harriet Harman, the council's legal officer, who accompanied the delegation said yesterday that in 1979, 1,700 people remanded in custody before trial were acquitted, of which not one was compensated. She added that according to Home Office records, in the 10 years between 1969 and 1979, nobody acquitted at an initial trial was paid compensation.

"Claims for compensation are not legally aided, which leaves most applicants to the whim of the Home Office. The level of the few payments made is often erratic and always substantially less than the damages that would be set if the matter was decided by a court."

In December, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, indicated he would make a statement on the issue. Home Office ministers are examining the policy on compensation in the light of practice over the years and with particular reference to the United Nations covenant on civil and political rights and to prospective commitments in a new article in the European Convention on Human Rights.

Courtyard scheme wins vote

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Plans by Warneford Investments for redevelopment of buildings in Wardrobe Place, a secluded courtyard near St Paul's Cathedral, were approved by a large majority in the City of London planning committee yesterday. The only remaining hurdle for the scheme is a vote in the corporation's Court of Common Council next month.

The scheme has twice been modified to meet the needs of architectural preservation. The courtyard style of the area and the facades of some old buildings are now planned to be retained. New buildings will be designed to blend with those preserved and, Warneford Investments says, to "bring the accommodation up to acceptable modern standards".

There is still opposition among some local people. Mr Geoffrey Fox, an accountant who is chairman of the Wardrobe Place Tenants' Association, said: "The sad thing is that it would be destroying a social community."

Many of the small businesses, housed in what he admitted were "shabby buildings", would be forced to move. Mr Fox accepted that tenants had a strong financial motive for opposing the development.

Mr David Harter, opening the case for the Association of Waterloo groups at a public inquiry into the proposed redevelopment of the Coin Street site, said his clients accepted the need for some offices in the scheme.

The group has proposed a mainly residential development which they say would have far less impact on the landscape and community life than the scheme planned by Greycoat Commercial Estates.

Mortgages for people in a hurry to make a home their own.

After spending months house-hunting the last thing you want is the suspense of a slow mortgage decision.

So, talk to the Midland. We've money to lend at a competitive rate. These are some typical examples of repayments over our maximum 25 year period:

Loan (25 years)	£15,000	£25,000	£40,000
Midland House Mortgage Rate	15%	15%	15%
Monthly Repayments	£189.18	£315.29	£504.47
Final Repayment	£170.79	£314.95	£485.33
APR*	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%

Rates correct at time of going to press, but may be varied from time to time. All loans must be repaid by retirement or 65 years of age, whichever is sooner.

We require that the property is covered by a suitable insurance policy against fire and other risks and that you take out a mortgage protection policy. We charge an arrangement fee of £2 per £1,000 on the amount lent. Borrowers will also have to pay the valuation fees and legal costs.

GETTING A FOOT IN THE DOOR

It's easy to apply for a Midland mortgage. You simply have to be 18 years of age or over. You don't even have to be banking with us now, as long as you open a current account once the mortgage is agreed.

TOGETHER OR SEPARATE

Applications can be made for a mortgage in single or joint names.

Singly, your ceiling is 2½ times your gross annual income, excluding overtime.

Jointly, your ceiling is 2½ times the higher income. Plus the

amount of the lower income.

In both cases, monthly payments must not exceed one third of your gross monthly income.

HOW MUCH

We can provide 95% of the purchase price or valuation, whichever is lower, for loans up to £40,000. However, borrowers will be required to take out a suitable mortgage guarantee policy for advances over 90%. Loans over £40,000 are restricted to 80% of valuation or cost.

The maximum loan is £150,000 and the minimum £5,001. But, whatever the sum, as security we require a first mortgage on your property.

FIXING THE REPAYMENTS

One of the main benefits of having a mortgage with the Midland is that repayments are fixed for 2 years at a time.

At the end of each 2 year period, we adjust your repay-

ments. This takes into account the way in which interest rates have fluctuated and ensures that your loan is repaid by the end of the agreed term.

HOME SWEET HOME

We are happy to lend on new or older property; house, flat, maisonette, or bungalow subject to a satisfactory valuation (we will give you a copy on request). However it must be residential and owner occupied.**

STILL SAVING

The Midland also has a savings scheme called the Mortgage Deposit Account. It's for people who aren't quite ready to buy, but are thinking about it.

Save regularly with us for the next 2 years and (subject to our usual mortgage conditions) we'll guarantee you get a mortgage at the end of it.

MAKING THE MOVE

Walk into your nearest Midland branch for full details. You'll be taking your first step towards making a home of your own.

*The Annual Percentage Rate has been calculated to include estimated costs in taking the security, the valuation fees and an arrangement fee. Insurance premiums have been omitted.

Full written quotation is available on request from any branch or the address below.

**If it's leasehold the lease must be at least 99 years if new, or 50 years for an existing property. Property built in the last 10 years must be covered by a NHBC certificate or other acceptable evidence of construction supervision.

Midland
Come and talk to the listening bank

Midland Bank Limited, House Mortgage Section, Room 51, PO Box 2, Sheffield S1 3GG



Poland: What Jaruzelski left unsaid

US reaps harvest of distrust

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 26

Neither General Wojciech Jaruzelski's dwindling host of friends nor the gathering regiment of foes would accuse him of being a brilliant orator, traditionally a suspect quality in Polish leaders.

Even so, his clenched fist, the slight, almost imperceptible, overlarge uniform, all conspire to produce a mesmerizing effect. The audience listens much like soldiers waiting to hear whether they have been put on punishment parade.

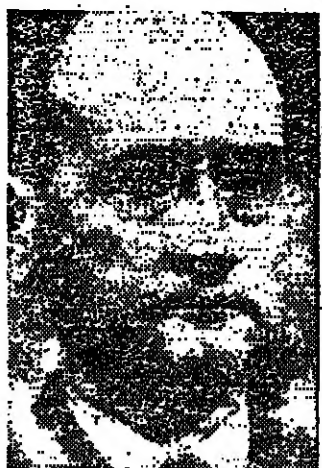
It was not surprising then, given the hypnotic and disciplinarian blend, that nobody noticed the omissions from his speech yesterday to the SESM. The Polish United Workers Party — technically the ruling party in the country — scarcely rated a mention.

The church was sandwiched between a reference to the need for political vigilance in journalism and the need to mobilize patriotic forces. The trade union was given much time but little substance.

The speech then barely touched on the three main "social" issues: the use of the pre-December 13 phrase, instead there was a good deal of common sense about working harder, striving teeth, getting down to the job.

Bits of the speech (the sweeping Polish destiny phrases) seemed to have been, and probably were, scripted by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy Prime Minister and former journalist. Other bits showed the tell-tale traces of one of the military council aides whose sentiments are close to the nationalist Grunwald faction. Other sections could have been, but certainly were not, written by Mr Andrzej Siewicki, the hard-line, hard-hat member of the Politburo.

Given the mixed pedigree of the speech, its enormous range, its tendency, like an aging mountain goat, to scramble from one political peak to another, it seems



General Jaruzelski: Effective attack on sanctions

perverse to isolate any topic. But it came as a surprise to hear what ordinary Poles thought of the speech: they were not impressed by the possibility of an easing of martial law nor by the possible phasing out of internment.

Poles have lived through a number of changes of government and for all the military council's professions, the Polish Government is unquestionably a different one from that which held sway seven weeks ago — and each has been accompanied by open-ended promises that collide with reality.

They were impressed by General Jaruzelski's concise attack on Western sanctions. He employed a simple enough attack that has been used often enough over the past few weeks in the press but it seemed to carry particular weight, perhaps because of the quiet expression of the general, perhaps because many Poles have given up reading newspapers.

Western sanctions, said General Jaruzelski, were not aimed at the Government but at the people. It was food blackmail. And, implicit in subsequent comments, sanctions would have precisely the reverse effect of that

intended. The greater the food shortages, the more likely unrest, the longer martial law would stay in place.

Thus (a conclusion drawn by ordinary Poles rather than the general) the Poles are being doubly punished: less food and the troops will stay. It is a curious fact that the Poles will distill almost every word said by officials but, almost at random, they will seize on an officially fed fact and believe it with intensity.

The American Government is particularly unpopular with Poles now. They believe the planned Hollywood spectacle on Poland trivialises their position and they cannot reconcile their traditionally strong links with the United States with "food blackmail", though the effect of sanctions on the Polish food supply is really only peripheral.

However irrational, the concern about sanctions touches a chord. Talking to senior church advisers recently, the same view came through, albeit with more intellectual force.

The Church strategy was explained in the following way: The Primate, Archbishop Glemp, was tempering his criticism of the Polish Government with a plea for support. His bishops by contrast — as witnessed in last Sunday's pastoral letter — were pulling no punches.

The Primate is worried that pushing General Jaruzelski too hard will either force him into a hardline corner or topple him and unburden some tough characters in the party. Solution: relatively mild, measured criticism. The bishops know that just mild criticism of the Government will lose the support of the population. Not even the government really wants that.

It is important that the Church retain enough leverage over the Polish nation to prevent them going out and destroying militia lorries and far worse.

Western sanction, coupled with a demand for the end of the martial law, though a stunningly straightforward approach, disturbs the balance of the Church strategy.

It needs Western (and, of course, especially Vatican) support in its attempt to drive hard for an end to internment. But as long as ordinary Poles believe that President Reagan is withholding food from Poles, the Church cannot be seen to be siding with a sanctions policy.

Moreover, a rapid end to martial law, though theoretically desired by the Church, presents more problems than it solves. Who is to replace the military leadership? The answer would probably be that the still relatively moderate General Jaruzelski would be replaced by hardliners of one sort or another, people with no more sympathy for the Church. The Church only has a mediating role because the present Government recognizes its limitations; the same might not be said of a successor government.

It is Western sanctions that are confusing the issue for the Church and other Poles. Not many people were pleased to see the Soviet Union exploit Poland's food and political crisis so quickly; with no more than a hundred food lorries arrived in Warsaw, days after the proclamation of martial law.

General Jaruzelski made repeated references in his speech to "our reliable, infallible friends", the Russians. Infallible, putting it a little strongly, but there is no escaping the popular recognition that the West has lost moral authority and considerable bargaining power by withholding food, in the United States case a \$700m (£370m) debt.

It has shown itself, so a church adviser told me on Monday, shortly before General Jaruzelski made the same point publicly, that it is not really interested in the welfare of ordinary Poles. Poles find that difficult to swallow.

Thorn tells Ten to talk hard cash

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 26

The European Commission is pressing ahead to fix the agricultural prices for the 1982-83 season despite the failure of Foreign Ministers yesterday to agree on guidelines for a reform of the Community's agricultural policy and finances.

The price proposals are expected to be ready by tomorrow evening, even though there is every chance that Britain will block their adoption until it is satisfied by the budget contribution terms it is offered.

In an angry statement today, Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission, said, "The ten should realize that tactical considerations had to give way before the need for a strategy that would help to resolve the great problems confronting the Community."

He agreed to make a further tour of the European capitals with Mr Leo Tindemans, the president of the Council and to prepare the report for the next European summit in March.

"I have done this because I do not want to resign myself to a setback which would shake the Community edifice to the foundations," he stated. He did not expect his mission to succeed, however, and the best that could be hoped for was that the summit might find itself ready to reach agreement.

If not, it would be necessary to speak of the Community's incapacity to take decisions. This was even more serious because it came at a time when the economic and political situation demanded European solidarity more than ever.

Disappointment over the failure of yesterday's talks was not confined to Mr Thorn. Most delegations had arrived at the meeting believing that agreement was possible. The inability to find common ground on how to give Britain the demanded extra financial help had not been foreseen.

For agreement to be possible during the European summit the member countries would have to stop talking vaguely about guidelines and come down to defining terms in hard cash.

When the European summit is held, the heads of government will thus have a clear idea of what is involved financially. They will also have an idea of the importance among their lobbies at the danger of agricultural prices being held up while a solution is found to the British budget problem.

The EEC foreign ministers decided today to take the European Parliament to the European Court over the way it implemented the 1982 Community budget.

They agreed, however, that for the moment member states would pay their budget contributions according to the levels decided by the Parliament.

What will be at issue, is whether Parliament has the right to reclassify items in the budget from the obligatory payment sector, over which it has no control, to the non-obligatory payment sector, over which it does have control.

Portuguese stuck, page 7
Leading article, page 11



SPD tries to avoid missile split

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, Jan 26 West German Social Democrat leaders today published a resolution on medium-range missiles which is designed to avert a serious clash between its anti-missile faction and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, at the party congress in April.

The document proposed that a final decision be put off until a special congress in the autumn of 1983. By then, it is hoped, the Geneva missile negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union should have produced results and there should be a clearer idea of how many new Nato cruise and Pershing missiles need to be stationed.

The resolution warns the Government and Nato that deployment should not be regarded as automatic.

It calls for a moratorium on short-range weapons during the Geneva negotiations, urges that other medium-range weapons — American, British and French — be drawn progressively into negotiations.

Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, predicted an overwhelming majority for the resolution, basing his optimism on talks with leaders of regional and local party branches at the weekend.

Letter from India

Saving the tiger in Jungle Jim's park

My tiger burned brightly. Revealed in the headlights, glare he bounded across the track in lazy majesty and slid, silky and sinewy, into the blackness of the jungle.

To spy a tiger in the wild is a lucky and thrilling experience. To hear his threatening growl from the tall dry grass is to have all the senses suddenly and shiveringly sharp.

Like all the best quests the search for a tiger offers the prospect of a glimpse of a creature legendary, beautiful and rare; and only a small chance of success.

One of the happy aspects of seeking a tiger today is that the beast is no longer on the edge of extinction.

Until recently it was a close thing. Tiger-hunting used to be a style of aristocratic hooliganism in India, and royals, viceroys, rajahs, lords and various burra sahibs revelled in blasting away from their howdahs.

Although they killed many tigers they were not the most destructive offenders. Much damage was caused by the clearing of forests for agricultural and industrial use and the development of hunting holidays with a tiger kill almost guaranteed.

About 70 years ago the tiger population of India was calculated at 30,000. In 1960, when the Duke of Edinburgh became the last member of the British Royal Family to fell a tiger, the count was under 3,000. Ten years ago there were fewer than 2,000.

Fortunately the Indian Government banned hunting and established Project Tiger to save the animal. Today 11 reserves provide a home for nearly 800 tigers. Most, however, still live in forests outside the reserves and the total tiger population has increased to more than 3,000.

One reserves is Corbett Park, on the edge of the Himalayas, 140 miles north-east of Delhi. It takes its name from Jim Corbett, a genuine *Boy's Own Paper* jungle Jim who hunted man-eaters in these parts from 1907 to 1939, and whose stirring tales are the

essence of adventure and a vanished era. As it happened, I was driving at dusk to dine with Brijendra Singh, a tiger expert who recently trapped and drugged a musk deer (and installed it in Lucknow Zoo), when I saw my first tiger. He was leaping across the road, presumably going out to dinner too.

Next morning, mounted on elephants, we found the bloodstained place where a tiger had killed in the night. Pug snout and the drag mark of a dead deer led us across a river and we found the hooves and skull in a patch of tall whispering grass beneath some trees.

We stopped and peered. From the grass a tigress began a low and menacing growl. Had she been alone she might have broken cover. But, close by her, was a cub, still and silent, its face was just visible. Rather than irritate the tigress, we moved off.

Later that day, while brewing tea beside a lake, we heard five shots. Shooting is forbidden in the park and our tiger expert took three of us to investigate. Half a mile away we encountered a number of men. They were big game divisional commissioner, two magistrates, a police superintendent and, in uniform, a police inspector.

They were all dressed in khaki and one of the youths with them had a shotgun. A hundred yards away we found the fresh blood of a shot deer and a blood trail leading into the jungle.

The shooting party was persuaded to explain it all to park officials. They sat on a stone as darkness fell and, by the light of a camp fire, wrote out statements saying one of the youths had fired the gun accidentally.

Quite close by a tiger started roaring and in the distance elephants bellowed. The pens of the upholders of the law squeaked. Somewhere out in the jungle a wounded deer was bleeding.

Trevor Fishlock

Mitterrand being held up by Socialists on banks

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Jan 26

Discussion of the second Nationalization Bill began this afternoon in the National Assembly before sparsely occupied benches. The marathon debate on the first Bill last year, was marked by epic clashes between the Socialist majority and the Opposition.

But even now the atmosphere remains tense. Sparks began to fly from the very opening of the debate. When M Michel Charzat, the *Rapporteur* of the special committee on nationalizations, insisted that "only an infinitesimal minority, a caste increasingly foreign to the national interest, can try to delay the inevitable once again".

This second lap of the nationalization obstacle course, as some commentators call it, was made necessary by the objections of the Constitutional Council to some of the provisions of the first Bill. They included compensation for the share-

holders; and the need for the Government to submit a new Bill, which took these objections into account. But this time it is not the Opposition but the massive Socialist majority in Parliament, which is giving the Government trouble. Last week, it voted its rancour over the postponement of the first Bill in sharp criticism of the Constitutional Council and the constitution, and showed that it did not intend to toe the line weekly but wanted to assert its own more radical point of view. It disagreed with the procedure adopted by the Cabinet, of submitting an entirely new Bill. It would have preferred nationalization to be put through by decree. It opposed the postponement of the takeover of 18 private banks not quoted on the Stock Exchange until the end of next year. To allow for a committee of experts to assess their value for compensation.

Stepson confronts von Bulow

From Our Correspondent, Newport, Rhode Island, Jan 26

Mr Claus von Bulow faced his accuser today when his stepson, Prince Alex von Auersperg, told the Newport court of his suspicions concerning his mother's illness.

Mrs Maria "Sunny" von Bulow, a Pittsburgh quillist, has been in an insulin coma since December, 1980.

Mr von Bulow, a former London barrister in the same chambers as Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, is charged with trying to kill his wife with insulin injections in 1979 and 1980. He was charged after his stepson had hired a lawyer and a private investigation was started because he said he was not convinced his mother's coma was brought on by natural causes.

Prince Alex, aged 22 told a pre-trial hearing today how he had gone to the von Bulow Newport mansion, Clarendon Court, with a private detective and a locksmith and found a black washbag containing needles in his stepfather's locked cupboard. He recalled seeing capsules in little plastic packages and hypodermic needles in the bags.

Mr von Bulow sat staring at Prince Alex, his emotionless face cupped in his hands. The defence is attempting to suppress the evidence of the "black bag" and the needles, one with a trace of insulin, because it claims it was obtained illegally, without a search warrant. It failed yesterday in a motion to have the indictment dismissed because it was effectively a private prosecution engineered by the family.

Mr Richard Kuh, Prince Alex's lawyer yesterday took the stand and admitted he had spent several hundred hours over nearly 13 months investigating the case. He said he initiated the investigation after Prince Alex and his sister, Princess Ala, told him of their suspicions of the



The listener: Mr Claus von Bulow deep in concentration during the court hearing yesterday.

two comas their mother had suffered. He also revealed after the Rhode Island authorities had started investigating the case, Prince Alex had told him he had found a broken crystal walking stick handle in the drawer in the family's Manhattan apartment. Mr Kuh said he followed up the evidence because Mrs von Bulow had been admitted to hospital with a head wound and what was diagnosed as an overdose of aspirin. She recovered and never accused her husband. "The speculation was 'without foundation'," Mr Kuh said.

The ruling over the argument of the admissibility of the black bag is expected tomorrow. Another defence action to exclude statement Mr von Bulow gave to police before he was indicted is still to be argued before the trial begins.

□ The case, already in its third week without a word of evidence put to the jury, has rocked the aristocratic summer colony of Newport (Reuter reports). The trial is due to last two months.

Mr Herald Fahringer, the defence lawyer, yesterday accused Mr Kuh of being "up to his ears" in what should have been a police inquiry and of having a financial incentive to find evidence against Mr von Bulow, a former aide of J. Paul Getty.

The mail just left London and will arrive in Edinburgh before you've finished reading this page.

The Xerox 485 facsimile machine can get a letter from one end of the country to another in a few minutes, come rain, hail, or high water. For more information dial 100 and ask the operator for Freefone 2279.

RANK XEROX

Rank Xerox and Xerox are registered trademarks of Rank Xerox Limited.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Smoother seas ahead for liner

Los Angeles — It looks like smooth sailing at long last for the Queen Mary, the old liner which has been tossed in rough financial waters for 14 years since it ended its life on the high seas (Ivor Davis writes).

The ship, now a tourist attraction in Long Beach, California, is to become the centrepiece for a \$1,000m (£520m) leisure complex.

The Wrather Corporation, which has taken over the running of the ship, said it was seeking financial partners to build a marina, a cruise ship terminal, three hotels with a total of 3,000 rooms, office buildings, shops and restaurants. All will be built around the Queen Mary and the Spruce Goose, the famous flying boat that was owned and flown by Howard Hughes.

The Queen Mary sailed into Long Beach in December 1967. Despite high hopes by the City of Long Beach, the ship's owners, it never made money as a tourist attraction although millions visited it. Last year Mr Jack Wrather, a developer and film producer, signed a 66-year lease to operate the liner which is currently a hotel and convention centre.

Iran insurgents take town

Scores of guerrillas swept out of a forest stronghold near the Caspian Sea and captured part of the Iranian resort town of Amol in a drawn-out battle in which at least 20 people were killed (according to Iranian reports monitored in London).

A local policeman contacted by telephone said attackers belonged to a little known group called "Sarbedaran", a Farsi word for "The Hand", taken from a nationalist group which opposed the early Arab rulers of Iran.

Tehran radio, said 16 "counter-revolutionaries" were killed in the attack.

Atlanta trial scope widens

The prosecution in the Atlanta murder trial has been allowed by the judge to bring in evidence linking Wayne Williams (above) to 10 more killings in the city (Michael Hamlyn writes). The prosecution is planning to show that there was a system, or pattern, to the killings that will enable it to tie Mr Williams even closer to the two murders he is charged with.

The victims are all young black males, who were strangled. The deaths are linked to the accused by the same kind of evidence — dog hairs and carpet fibres — that have already been discussed in court.

Botha's reply delivered

Johannesburg. — South Africa has presented its reply to the Western proposals for the constitution of an independent Namibia (Michael Horby writes). The terms of the reply had been discussed at a Cabinet meeting chaired by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister. Its contents were not revealed.

The five Western nations which are coordinating the negotiations on Namibia have already received the response of Swapo, the guerrilla movement fighting for the independence of Namibia, and the front-line black states which support it.

Nimeiry picks party chief

Khartoum. — President Nimeiry of Sudan has appointed Colonel Awad Malik, as secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the country's only political party.

He replaces General Abdulmajid Hamid Khalil, who was dismissed from the post last Sunday, and was yesterday also dismissed from his post of First Vice-President, Defence Minister and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Colonel Malik, was on Sunday named rapporteur of a committee set up to consider reorganization of the party.

Ministers quit

Quito. — Ecuador's Public Works Minister and Social Welfare Minister and Social Welfare Minister and several officials have resigned in the worst political crisis since the country returned to democratic rule in August, 1979. More are expected to follow.

Begin survives Knesset attack over Sinai cash

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 26

The Israeli ruling coalition today narrowly defeated a Knesset motion of no confidence which strongly criticized its handling of the evacuation of the remaining one-third of occupied Sinai. The area is due to be handed back to Egypt in April. The Knesset vote was 55-52.

It was the third no confidence motion which Mr Menachem Begin's government has defeated since being returned to power last June. Thirteen MPs were absent, but whips dropped efforts to force a postponement after it became clear that the majority was secure.

The motion by the Labour party came after the Government's surprise defeat yesterday on a resolution seeking to force the large compensation payments which Ministers recently agreed to make to settlers leaving Sinai.

It is understood that after initial confusion, Government sources are confident that they are under no legal compulsion to scrap the revised compensation agreement, which was recently increased by 20 per cent to a total of more than £136m.

In yesterday's debate, the Labour Opposition accused the Sinai settlers from the town of Yamit of extorting

excessive compensation from the State. It also denounced recent breaches of the law by Sinai settlers and called on the Government to take immediate action against the offenders.

At almost the same time as the voting was taking place in Jerusalem, 15 more families of militants arrived in Yamit to join the protest being organized by the Stop the Withdrawal from the Sinai campaign.

The new protesters joined more than 1,000 illegal squatters who have recently moved into the desert area as part of a plan to prevent the April evacuation going ahead. Other militants are scheduled to arrive soon to take up residence in any property abandoned by those settlers who have decided to leave peacefully.

In recent weeks the anti-withdrawal campaigners have received a boost with the open support of two deputy Ministers, Rabbi Haim Druckman, from the Ministry of Religious Affairs and David Shifman, from the Ministry of Transport.

Neither has yet been disciplined by the Prime Minister, although Rabbi Druckman is now involved in the United States tour designed to raise funds for the campaign.

Mubarak to maintain peace effort

From Our Correspondent Cairo, Jan 26

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt today reaffirmed his Government's commitment to non-alignment and pledged to strive relentlessly to draw Arab states and the Palestinians into peace with Israel.

In his 30-minute address, on being elected chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party, he set Egypt's priorities as peace, economic development and reconstruction, and said he would focus on those during forthcoming talks in Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the United States.

Although his election was a foregone conclusion since he was the only candidate, Mr Mubarak chose to repeat his theme of non-alignment a day after Cairo announced that 66 Soviet technicians would arrive in Egypt soon to help on industrial projects set up with Soviet assistance in the 1960's.

Some 700 Soviet technicians were expelled from Egypt by President Anwar Sadat in September soon after he ejected the Ambassador and six top diplomats on charges of involvement in Christian-Muslim strife here. That move was considered the lowest point in Egypt's relations with Moscow, already strained after Mr Sadat expelled 17,000 military advisers in 1972.

In his address Mr Mubarak did not touch on relations with either superpower, but he said: "Egypt's strategic interests lie in its ties with Arab, African and Islamic nations, but that does not prevent close and deep relations with European states, the United States and others. He emphasized: "The philosophy of non-alignment is best suited to our interests and our principles."

In the late years of his rule, President Sadat had tilted Egypt more to the West, burning bridges with Arab countries and earning the vicious criticism of Muslim fundamentalists. Mr Mubarak has been very careful to emphasize a different approach.

President Mubarak also reaffirmed his intention to introduce big economic reforms (Reuters reports).

Egypt takes hard line, Israel says

From Our Own Correspondent Jerusalem, Jan 26

The Israeli Government today accused Egypt of deliberately hardening its stand on the unresolved issue of Palestinian autonomy. The claim was made on the eve of the second Middle East summit, which by Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State.

At a briefing for foreign journalists, a senior Government official alleged that the change in Egypt's stand had been taking place gradually since the murder of President Sadat last year, but only recently had surfaced in public statements by Egyptian ministers.

The official also accused the Egyptians of deliberately stalling the deadlocked autonomy negotiations in an attempt to avoid reaching any agreement before April 26, the date on which Israel is due to hand back the remaining 12,000 square miles of occupied Sinai.

The Israelis are particularly angered by Egypt's recent insistence that any tripartite agreement on autonomy must first be acceptable to the Palestinians themselves. They claim that this is a contradiction of the attitude taken by President Sadat, who said only that Egypt would try to convince the Palestinians to accept any autonomy agreement.

The latest exchange of harsh words over the vexed autonomy issue has deepened pessimism in diplomatic circles about Mr Haig's chances of bridging the wide gap which still divides Israel and Egypt after talks which have continued sporadically for more than two years.

Tomorrow Israeli ministers will be pressing Mr Haig to discover what lies behind the alleged hardening of Egypt's position when he flies on to Cairo on Thursday. Official sources have indicated that no further change in Israel's proposed autonomy model, recently outlined in a classified document handed to the Americans, can be expected.

Prior to Mr Haig's arrival in Jerusalem, American sources have already indicated that he does not intend to put forward any personal blueprint for resolving the autonomy deadlock.

Edward Mortimer, page 10

Finland warms to change

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki, Jan 26

Dr Mauno Koivisto was today elected as Finland's President for the next six years in the 301-strong Council of Electors, where he received 167 votes.

He was supported by the Eurocommunist wing of the Communist Party and the lone Rural Party elector, as well as his own 145 electors, who are Social Democrats and Independents.

Mr Johannes Virolainen (Centre Party) 53, Mr Kalevi Kivisto (Communist) 11, Mr Jan-Magnus Jansson (Swedish People's Party) 11 and Mrs Helvi Sipilä (Liberal) one vote.

Mr Koivisto's victory was clear after his huge popular vote, and his election as President Urho Kekkonen's successor marks an important change in the country's political and social climate. The two men belong to different generations.

Mr Kekkonen, aged 81, who was forced to resign because of ill health, came from a generation born in the Czarist tradition and which lived through the first difficult decades of Finland's independence. This made him, especially during his last years, a semi-monarch with imperious habits and suave couriers.

He was also a very strong leader, and used his power to subdue opponents in a tough way. His vengeful way of keeping order became a burden, although his prestige was so great that few cared to oppose him.

Mr Koivisto aged 57, is in contrast an extremely homely and down to earth Social Democrat and it is almost impossible to imagine him trying to exert his will over all matters in the republic. He is closely identified with the democratic change towards Scandinavia equality and economic growth which has dominated the country's postwar development. He has also remained aloof from everyday political infighting, which was Mr Kekkonen's Home Terrain.

The election is also seen as the return to normality after the severe war years. Mr Kekkonen's tenure in 1955 was free and hard fought. But it was part of the postwar readjustment. After that, Mr Kekkonen was always overwhelming, although the beginning of his rule was marred by Soviet interventions.

The election this time was conducted with no Soviet interference, and Mr Koivisto

was not Moscow's favourite. Finns do not wish to change the general direction of the country's foreign policy but the election was a watershed in Finland's politics in many other ways. Many Socialists see it as an end for all the scars inflicted in the 1918 civil war between the reds and whites, because Mr Koivisto is the first Socialist President. The civil war has haunted Finns ever since and it has been an important reason for the radicalism of the left.

The balance between the Social Democrats and the Communists tilted even further to the Social Democrats' favour. The Eurocommunists wing of the Communist Party simultaneously gained more confidence in its never-ending fight against the Stalinists. Moderate forces in the left have strengthened their position considerably.

Mr Koivisto is unusually free of all groups, as he has made his fortune alone. He does not owe anything even to his own Social Democratic party, because his popularity forced it to adopt him as its candidate even though the party leadership was not originally very enthusiastic about the idea.



In their prime: Mr Mikhail Suslov, right, at the November, 1959, parade to commemorate the Bolshevik revolution with Nikita Khrushchev, left, and K. E. Voroshilov, respectively Prime Minister and President at the time.

Suslov's death complicates Kremlin succession

From John Morrison of Reuters, Moscow, Jan 26

The death yesterday of Mr Mikhail Suslov removes a key figure from the Soviet power structure and may considerably complicate the eventual succession to President Leonid Brezhnev.

For years Western analysts and scholars have identified Mr Suslov as the power behind the throne, the kingmaker in a series of political struggles at the top and a pillar of Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy.

Western analysts trying to speculate about the future of the Soviet leadership had assumed until today that Mr Suslov would play the same

role of kingmaker when the Brezhnev era ended as he did when Nikita Khrushchev was removed from power in 1964. As Second Secretary to Mr Brezhnev, he would have expected to have a powerful voice in deciding who would succeed the party leader and head of state.

Nobody else among the surviving 13 members of the Politburo is left with the authority to guarantee a smooth transition of power to a new leader. The next most senior party figure is Mr Andrei Kirilenko, who, like Mr Brezhnev, is 75 and over the years has been

frequently mentioned as a possible successor.

Mr Kirilenko, up to now the third-ranking party secretary after Mr Brezhnev and Mr Suslov, has deputized for Mr Brezhnev in the past. But like many other senior Kremlin figures, the state of his health is uncertain.

Mr Suslov himself has no obvious successor in his influential role as guardian of Marxist-Leninist ideology, a field in which President Brezhnev left him to play the final arbiter. This gave him wide authority over cultural affairs, education, the press and broadcasting, and over

relations with other communist parties.

It was he who generally had the final say on sensitive questions such as the treatment of the Stalinist past in art and the extent to which the party should tolerate or encourage Russian nationalism. Western analysts here believe it is unlikely that his death will lead to any sudden thaw in the rigidity of Kremlin attitudes.

Other officials who have worked under Mr Suslov's overall guidance are well into their seventies and are unlikely to start pressing for innovation. They include Mr

Boris Ponomarev, aged 76, a close colleague of Mr Suslov and a candidate member of the Politburo, who is party secretary responsible for relations with Communist and left-wing parties outside the Soviet block.

Another official who may gain in influence is Mr Mikhail Zimyanin, aged 67, a party secretary who is responsible for propaganda.

If his death does soften the Kremlin's ideological attitudes in any way, the result is not likely to become evident for some time. — Reuters.

Obituary, page 12

US snubs Third World news agencies

From Stephen Downer, Mexico City, Jan 26

A Unesco conference on the International Programme for the Development of Communications, has agreed unanimously to create news agencies in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The 35-nation conference meeting in Asagucio decided yesterday to allocate \$910,000 (£481,000) to the projects this year. The United States supported the projects but refused to contribute to the general fund that will finance them. American government officials and Western pub-

lishers feel that the projects will endanger the free flow of international information.

Mr William Harley, the United States delegate, said that his country had achieved its four targets: private sector participation and bilateral aid had been permitted; the unity of the Western block had been preserved; and a dialogue with moderate African states had been maintained.

He added: "The main point was financing. Our whole programme is based on a

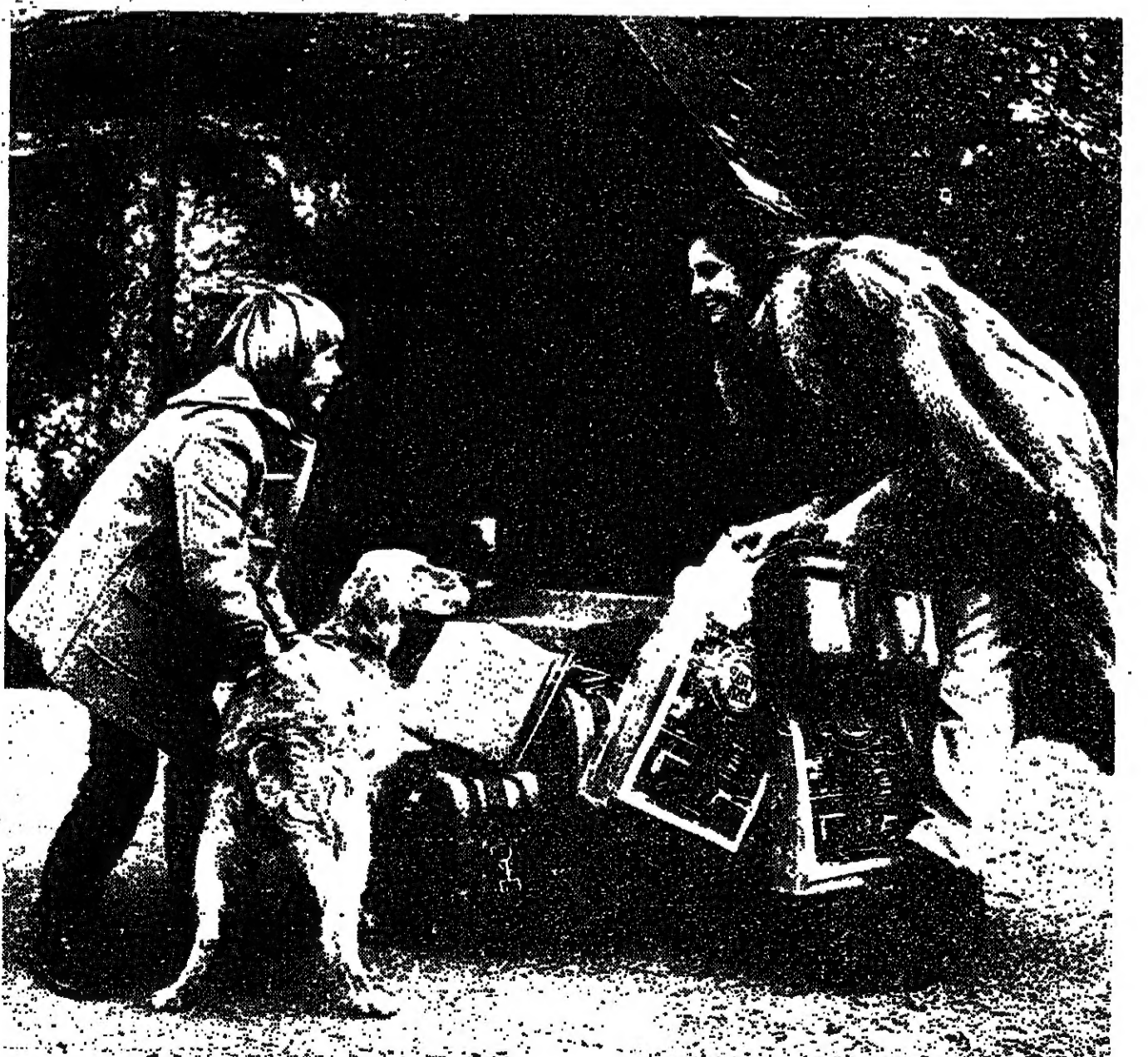
bilateral approach. It is unlikely that the United States will be giving funds to the special account."

Soviet block and Third World delegates had a long meeting over the weekend before deciding not to press a demand that all Unesco media projects be financed through the agency's general fund. Such a move, according to Mr Harley, would have banned bilateral aid.

The conference agreed to spend \$245,000 on feasibility studies for projects in Africa

Kampala: Mr David Anyoti, Uganda's Information Minister, accusing the foreign press of extreme hostility towards Uganda, said today his Government would in future accredit only "qualified, objective and bona fide journalists" (Reuters reports).

They must have an established office in Kampala and not in Nairobi or any other neighbouring country. "Such persons should not be a stranger, or freelance journalist who files for other news services, and proof of this must be given," he added.



What makes an airline human

With Pakistan International Airlines, it's just like coming home.

All great airlines are similar in many ways. The need for a high degree of professionalism, advanced technology, efficiency and reliability are common to all. Few airlines achieve the truly highest standards because the one factor, above all others, which makes this possible is intangible. Ambiance.

All kinds of everything.

Pakistan International Airlines is one such airline... it's just like coming home. When next you fly to America, Europe, the Middle East, Africa or Asia, fly Pakistan International Airlines.



Great people to fly with



Peacemaker at UN will be an active diplomat

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Jan 26

The new Secretary-General of the United Nations looks forward to a time when he or his successor is deeply involved in the peacemaking processes of the Middle East. "I will sound to you mainly over-optimistic," he told *The Times* today. "But I have the hope that at some stage the good offices of the Secretary-General, perhaps not during my mandate, will be sought for the solution of the Middle Eastern problem."

"I think that at some stage when one has to work on a comprehensive solution, the presence of the United Nations will be indispensable, and the first phase of this presence would be a kind of personal diplomacy by the Secretary-General."

Speaking during the first interview he has given to an overseas newspaper since his election, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is 62, made it clear that he regards his role very much as that of an active diplomat. "I intend to maintain, and if possible increase, the United Nations Secretary-General's involvement in the peace process," he declared. He has suited his actions to his words by sending under his personal representatives around the world.

He is sending Mr Brian Urquhart, the British Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to Cyprus and then Lebanon, and another under secretary-general to Honduras to assemble a report on human rights problems in the area. He will shortly announce the name of his special representative to Afghanistan.

The Afghanistan nomination he regards as particularly important, since he himself was once Kurt Waldheim's Afghanisthan negotiator. It is apparent that the existence of a United Nations intervention in the country is the only point of diplomatic pressure left against the Russians.

As well as these visible signs of activity, the new Secretary-General is keen on what he calls "silent diplomacy." "Every day, you know, I am working on some silent diplomacy, either on Namibia or the Middle East or in Cyprus. I have spent my time since I have been Secretary-General doing this kind of thing," he said, "and I am working on some silent diplomacy to all our problems."

On one problem, however, the diplomacy has not been particularly silent. He has

become involved in a sharp exchange of letters with the South African Foreign Minister, an exchange which he broke off after the third letter.

He admitted that he does not know whether he can now be of use in the Namibia issue, but he says: "The only thing I want is not to be responsible for my being useless."

"I can be an independent man. Even if the General Assembly or Security Council pass resolutions against one country or another, I can still preserve my impartiality in order to be helpful." That being the case, he is anxious not to make moral judgments.

He hoped that this image of the Secretary-General as an active diplomat, and as a man of unquestioned impartiality and fairness would go some way to enhancing the image of the United Nations in the eyes of the world.

"I know very well that the United Nations has not a very good image abroad," he said, "mainly among the Western countries. There are many reasons for those countries to consider that the United Nations is not as efficient as it should be."

Up the road with 600 Salvadoran guerrillas

From Paul Ellman, San Salvador, Jan 26

The last sign of the Salvadoran Army had been 30 minutes before a checkpoint manned by languid soldiers with only a perfunctory interest in a traveller's destination. The rutted road had become nothing more than a boulder-strewn track and the

midst of the cotton harvest had given way to the stillness of mountains covered in brush and parched trees. Suddenly, two columns of guerrillas appeared, jogging with their weapons over their shoulders. This was the other side of what passes for the front line in the two-year-old civil war which has claimed more than 50,000 lives, a "liberated zone" controlled by the Revolutionary Army of the People (ERP), the biggest of the five guerrilla groups operating under the umbrella of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front.

The guerrillas were friendly and relaxed, more interested in scrounging cigarettes than establishing the identity of the stranger in their midst. Their weapons were a mixture of M16 carbines, which the United States claims came from North Vietnam, and G3 assault rifles, supplied by West Germany to El Salvador security forces. Their dress was a combination of olive green fatigues and blue jeans, and in the case of two girls no more than 12 years old, pink and blue party frocks.

They said that the rest of the journey to their camp would have to be on foot and set off up the mountainside, peering only to allow an out-of-control journalist to catch his breath.

The camp is the ERP's operational headquarters for the south-eastern front, a prosperous farming area some 100 miles from the capital. It is strategically located, the guerrillas claim, Fonseca, across which small boats slip at night from Nicaragua to drop supplies for the guerrillas at the scores of inlets along the coast.

The camp has been operational for a year and last October successfully beat off an attack by Government forces spearheaded by the elite Atlacatl battalion, which has undergone training by United States Special Forces from the Panama Canal Zone.

Despite the severity of guerrilla life, and a diet of beans, rice and tortillas occasionally supplemented with meat, morale among the 600 guerrillas in the camp appeared high, as did discipline.

The guerrillas' commander on this section of the front is Comandante Juan Ramon Medrano (nom-de-guerre Comrade Baltasar) a former socialist student aged 31, who has been a full-time revolutionary since the mid-1970s. Señor Medrano is also a member of the 15-man Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Guerrilla Front, its principal policy-making body.

A sharp-featured man in a floppy grey hat, he sat with his hands clasped in his lap, his eyes fixed on the guerrillas' political aims, offering a surprisingly moderate set of goals for what to live in Marxist-Maoism officially espoused by the front.

On the future of free enterprise, for example, Señor Medrano observed: "We'll have to allow private enterprise. Otherwise, how will we attract foreign investment?"

Asked about relations with the United States, which is providing economic and military support to the junta headed by President José Napoleón Duarte, he said: "We want to live in mutual respect with all countries, including the United States."

When it was pointed to him that his remarks were a far cry from other pronouncements by the guerrilla leadership, Señor Medrano's response was a dry laugh. He also made it clear that whatever plans might exist for El Salvador in the event of a Government victory, the guerrillas intended to do their utmost to disrupt elections scheduled for March 25.

The elections are seen as vital to the future of United States policy in Central America and were endorsed at the last summit meeting of the Organization of American States.

Time on side of boy who likes US life

From Christopher Thomas, Chicago, Jan 26

Walter Polovchak does not seem the kind of youth who could rouse the Soviet Union into sending a formal protest note to the United States Government.

He leads a quiet, ordinary life on Chicago's West Side in one of those miracles of urban, ethnic America — a decent neighbourhood. It is his desire to stay there that has created a small but niggling diplomatic incident between the superpowers.

The Soviet Union wants him to return to his native Ukraine. And America is not prepared to make him go. He has become a cause célèbre in the eyes of the United States news media, a symbol of the American belief that "here is better."

Walter, aged 14, left the Ukraine with his parents at the beginning of 1980 and moved into the Chicago ethnic neighbourhood. Anna and Michael Polovchak immediately hated it and when they decided to go home, Walter ran away. He was and is a minor, and that is the heart of the problem.

But he is now also a naturalized American. When he refused to go home he quickly achieved political asylum, and citizenship was a natural corollary.

The Soviet authorities have consistently supported his parents' claim that as a minor Walter should be sent home. American public opinion at first agreed that the family should not be broken up; then last August the parents suddenly returned to the Soviet Union and the mood turned promptly against them.

Initially Walter stayed in Chicago with an older cousin and was then assigned to



Walter Polovchak: "I don't want to go to jail."

foster parents in the heart of the city's Ukrainian ethnic community. He remains with them now in their flat, displaying his Americanism by playing football and declaring emphatically: "I do not want to go home to jail!"

The Ukrainian community has rallied in every material way to defend his right to stay in the country. The legal fight with counsel representing his parents has probably already been won but it is not over: Mr and Mrs Polovchak are now attempting to reverse the granting of political asylum and naturalization because Walter is a minor.

They might have a point. What they do not have is time. Under Illinois state rules Walter could cease to be a minor at 16 if he is independently supported. And in the overcrowded judicial system of the United States it should not prove impossible to protract events for a few more years.

Paul Getty museum strikes gold

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, Jan 26

The \$700m (£350m) worth of oil stocks left the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, in a matter of minutes, almost \$1,300m, according to the *Los Angeles Times*.

After more than five years of legal wrangles the Getty legacy is expected to be granted probate soon and it will provide about \$54m a year for the museum to spend. This will make the museum, which overlooks the Pacific Ocean, the richest in the world.

Once probate is granted lawyers and executors handling the complex can expect to earn about \$26.4m, says the newspaper.

Last year it took \$4.5m to operate the museum which the oil magnate, who died in 1976, never saw. Now the trustees and Mr Stephen Garrett, the museum's British director, are wrestling with the problems of how to spend the more than \$50m each year.

Mr Garrett has said he wants to avoid "arrogant flagrant and dollar waving" with the Getty money. The *Los Angeles Times* notes that just how much the museum will actually get is not certain because the market value of the 9.3 million shares of Getty oil stock has generally fallen over the past several months.

At today's market price the stock is worth nearly \$550m and continues to pay dividends of about \$5.6m every three months.

The rest of the museum's earned income is made up of about \$714m in investments that are earning interest daily, so the newspaper estimates the expected windfall will add up to \$1,260m.

Journalists barred by E. Germany

From David Blow, Vienna, Jan 26

The East German authorities have refused permission for Western correspondents to attend the federal synod of the country's Lutheran Church next week at Herrnhut, in Oberlausitz. The decision mainly affects West German correspondents and is a setback coming so soon after the West German Chancellor's visit to East Germany.

No reason has been given, but it clearly has to do with the Lutheran Church's embarrassing open criticism of militarism in East Germany and its advocacy of community service as an alternative to military service.

Frustrated in his desire to carry out trials of former extreme left wingers in the provinces — as follow-up to the trial of the "Gang of Four" which ended a year ago yesterday — Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping is organizing a big investigation of the Communist Party's 39 million members.

Faced with recalcitrance and passivity among many middle-ranking officials, Deng, the effective head of the party, is determined to prune the bureaucracy and expel those who oppose his

mainly liberal, right-leaning policies for the economy and society in general.

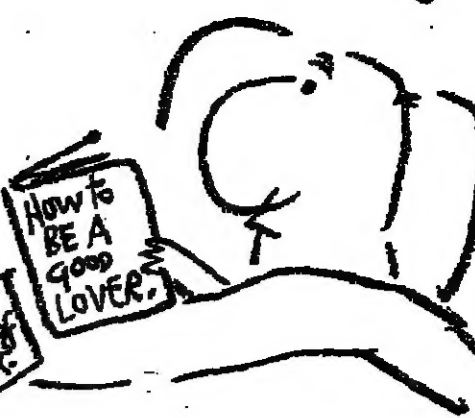
This is believed to be the reason why Mr Deng did not show up at New Year celebrations organized by the leadership. By staying away, he ensured that Vice-Chairman Li Xiangning, the most prominent survivor of the last Politburo headed by Mao Tse-tung, would deliver the party's promise of a purge.

Mr Li is thought to be unhappy about some of Mr Deng's economic policies, which are the opposite of those which he helped to plan and implement in Mao's lifetime. But Mr Deng evidently still needs Mr Li's expertise and authority.

All you ever think about is sex, sex, SEX!



BUT I only bought these to PLEASE you...



Are we victims of the new sexual orthodoxy?

Shame about sexual activity has been replaced by a preoccupation with it that is making many people unhappy. Celia Haddon, author of a new study, argues the case for a counter revolution.



The way that we love and make love nowadays is meant to be freely. We are in what is called "permissive" society. The old rules of a Victorian morality have been abolished. We are now free to do what we want.

But how free is our new freedom? I believe that a new sexual orthodoxy has grown up. Imperceptibly it shapes our lives, just as strongly as the old morality. The new rules exist, even if they are not acknowledged as such.

This new orthodoxy expects all individuals to be sexually active — the young, the middle-aged and even the elderly. It expects them also to perform skilfully, and experience a great deal of physical pleasure. If an individual fails to be sexually active, fails to master sexual skills, or fails in sexual response, he or she is classified, not as immoral, but as sexually sick.

In particular, an individual who is not having a sexual "outlet" (note the implication of an innate sex drive) is suspect. Confirmed bachelors nowadays are expected to be gay. The luckless man who has neither girlfriends nor boyfriends is disparaged as "neuter". He is not a proper man.

The rebels in our society today are the celibates. But even the religious celibates have begun to lose confidence in their chosen role. Many more seek to marry, or find it necessary to apologize for their lack of sexual experience. As one best-selling sex book put it: "An active and rewarding sex life, sexual inactivity is indispensable if one is to achieve his full potential as a member of the human race."

Behind this insistence upon the value of sex for everybody, lie, I believe, three powerful myths which have come to dominate our lives. They distort the way we picture sex. These myths are that sex is harmless fun, that it is good for people, and that it is natural.

The first idea, that sex is harmless fun, is ceaselessly propagated by paperback books, pop songs, advertising, and the mass media. It is a myth, for sex is not harmless fun, it is a serious business, and it is not natural.

The second idea, that sex is good for people, is also a myth. Sex is not good for people, it is a serious business, and it is not natural. Sex is not good for people, it is a serious business, and it is not natural.

Yet this insistence on the harmless fun of sex blinds us to reality. There is a demonic aspect, a dark side to sex. For anger and aggression can be channelled into sexual behaviour. Any couple who have made love after a blazing row know that anger, and intensity sexual excitement, can be exciting and dangerous.

Rape is the most obvious example of aggressive sex. In rape, making love literally

becomes making war. Yet rape victims often find that such risks, but that they didn't "lie back and enjoy it". Rapists often get sympathy by claiming that it was just sexual desire which got out of hand. In a society which pretends that all sex is harmless pleasure, it is perhaps natural that they should be confused about their own impulses.

Nor is sex always good for people. It is not even always healthy. Because we expect sex to be both spontaneous and also skilled, we have opened up a Pandora's box. The IUD, the condom and the diaphragm interfere with our high standards of lovemaking. Partly as a result of this choice, deaths from contraception in Britain now outnumber deaths from childbirth.

Casual sex is socially acceptable, but it is not socially acceptable to take precautions against disease during a one-night stand. The old enemy, sexually transmitted disease, flourishes therefore. It used to be thought anti-biotics would do away with VD, but some bugs have developed survival strategies by becoming either immune to penicillin or producing a symptomless strain even in men.

The moral argument is that celibacy or monogamy are the best protection against such risks. But the health argument in their favour is not that strong. Sex remains safer than either smoking or drinking. What is worrying, though, is that many people seem to think there are no risks at all. The new orthodoxy has convinced them, in the teeth of the evidence, that sex is healthy.

And if sex is seen to be healthy, anything less than full performance now seems unhealthy. Sexual activity to a certain standard is the outward visible sign of an inward invisible health. Lack of orgasm, or impotence, or some other sexual difficulties are treated as a disease. "A person who is not healthy sexually is not a healthy person" is how one American sex therapist put it.

Those whose sexual skills are not up to standard may suffer many painful feelings. In particular both men and women are harassed by the idea that lovemaking should produce an orgasm for both partners. In America a sex therapy industry now offers courses of training towards

this egalitarian ideal. More realistically, feminists like Shere Hite suggest that women stimulate themselves to orgasm while in bed with their partners.

But there is no evidence I have seen to suppose that all women can have orgasms. Certainly some women never do and about one in five women only have orgasms occasionally or irregularly from sexual intercourse. Yet nearly everybody assumes lovemaking must produce an orgasm.

Much unhappiness and anxiety result. "I love my husband very much," he writes in the *Daily Mirror* last month. "I am sure he has never realized that I put on this act," wrote a loving wife to the *Daily Mirror* last month. Failure to produce the much wanted orgasm is a failure in love. Men need to be shielded from this, "I hardly ever reach a climax and he seems to know this — and I suspect is worried about it," wrote another woman who had not chosen to conceal her lack of response.

The other destructive myth in our lives is that sexual activity is natural, while sexual inactivity is not. "It's only human nature, after all," to have sex, but to say "No" is unnatural. This is the most powerful myth of all, perhaps because it is the oldest. The theology of the past also taught that sex was natural. It was part of the uncreated, fallen nature of mankind and therefore bad.

Today sex is natural, therefore good. Most people see sex as an innate instinct, channelled or restrained by the rules of society. Sex therapists try to lift the inner inhibitions which restrict its expression. Librarians try to do away with society's laws against it.

But if we look at the sexuality of other creatures, it is clear that this idea of a sexual instinct pushing against restraints is false. The life of animals is hardly a mass of seething sexuality, except in the artificial conditions of a zoo's monkey house. Sexual inactivity is as natural as sexual activity.

In the wild most animals, including the primates, mate according to season or

according to fluctuations in the supply of food. Thus mating occurs during only a few days of the year when the female is on heat. If man is sexually active throughout the year, it is because he is a higher domesticated animal rather than a lower wild one.

Several birds and animals mate for life, and in many animal societies some individuals have to do without sex for part of their lives. Animals also have preferences. When 10 beagle dogs and bitches were allowed to mate together, some bitches refused to mate with some males. Individual dogs were more popular: some bitches were more choosy.

Monkeys in captivity show preferences too. Even in the wild a monkey troop is not full of free-for-all sex. Some males are forced to spend their early lives as celibates, while others may be cast out of the troop permanently to live as celibate bachelors. Nor is primate social life always in a group. Gibbons live in nuclear families of one male, one female and their offspring.

The sex lives of monkeys might seem of little importance except that they have been used in the argument about man's "natural" sexuality. Kinsey claimed that because most apes were polygamous so was man. A feminist thesis has argued that because some female apes and monkeys enjoy repeated intercourse, the human female is naturally insatiable and naturally multi-orgasmic. Faced with these arguments, men may expect to feel rarely for any attractive female and women may feel they should have multiple orgasms.

A century ago, the faithfully monogamous husband could congratulate himself for being the pattern husband. He was living out the moral rules of his day. At that time, an unresponsive wife could also be pleased that she wasn't one of those wicked women who enjoyed sex.

Today the monogamous man may worry about his fidelity. "I figure I have some real heavy hang-ups left over from my upbringing... There's no reason why we people should be married... I don't want to live with anybody else as long as they live, just because they're living together. But that seems to be the way I feel... That's the way it is with me — but I think it's crazy of me. It's just plain madness," apologized a faithful husband to an American sex researcher.

Today millions of wives fake orgasms because they are ashamed to admit that they don't experience them. Either they are worried about their lack of sexual skill, or else they feel that their husbands will worry. These are the people the new sexual orthodoxy hurts.

requiring an even higher standard of sexual response than before from their readers.

Today millions of wives fake orgasms because they are ashamed to admit that they don't experience them. Either they are worried about their lack of sexual skill, or else they feel that their husbands will worry. These are the people the new sexual orthodoxy hurts.

requiring an even higher standard of sexual response than before from their readers.

Today millions of wives fake orgasms because they are ashamed to admit that they don't experience them. Either they are worried about their lack of sexual skill, or else they feel that their husbands will worry. These are the people the new sexual orthodoxy hurts.

requiring an even higher standard of sexual response than before from their readers.

Today millions of wives fake orgasms because they are ashamed to admit that they don't experience them. Either they are worried about their lack of sexual skill, or else they feel that their husbands will worry. These are the people the new sexual orthodoxy hurts.

requiring an even higher standard of sexual response than before from their readers.

Today millions of wives fake orgasms because they are ashamed to admit that they don't experience them. Either they are worried about their lack of sexual skill, or else they feel that their husbands will worry. These are the people the new sexual orthodoxy hurts.

requiring an even higher standard of sexual response than before from their readers.

The four researchers who redefined sex

1949 KINSEY

Professor Alfred C. Kinsey, a respectable entomologist from Indiana, turned from collecting gull wings to collecting information about sex. He produced a series of reports on sexual behaviour in America; one in three men had had a homosexual experience, half the married men had been unfaithful to their wives; half America's brides were no longer virgins.

Put the other way, those same statistics suggested that a high proportion of people were heterosexual, monogamous and virginal before marriage. But Kinsey's two reports, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, emphasized activity, rather than sexual inactivity. If so many people were doing it, the implication was that it couldn't be that immoral.

Kinsey's view of sex and society was equally influential. His reports paved the way for a repressive society, holding back a natural sexual impulse. With occasional exceptions, he wrote about sexuality as if it was an innate drive seeking to express itself either in one order or another.

But where the moralists would consider this drive bad, Kinsey considered it good. Society's restraints, he argued, were campaigns against obscenity, moral reformers — were bad.

As a way of reducing sexual behaviour to statistics, Kinsey chose to count orgasms. This was

a reasonable research decision. But when the popularizers began to use Kinsey's findings, it encouraged the idea that the goal of sexual behaviour was orgasm.

1966 MASTERS AND JOHNSON

Dr William H. Masters and his research associate (later his wife) Virginia E. Johnson, took up where Kinsey left off. Instead of asking people what they did and how often, they got couples to have sexual intercourse in the laboratory, where bodily responses would be scientifically measured. Where Kinsey had run into much opposition, Masters and Johnson found their work surprisingly well accepted when they published *Human Sexual Response* in 1966.

Their laboratory volunteers had to be good at sex. In particular all their women volunteers had regular orgasms. Masters and Johnson organized their findings into a framework that assumed an act of sexual behaviour was the same for both sexes, excitement rising to a plateau, culminating in orgasm then dying down again. Once again, the assumption was that in love-making both male and female had one or more orgasms each.

Masters and Johnson then moved on to develop a therapy for sexual problems with *Human Sexual Response*.



Alex Comfort's sequel to *The Joy of Sex*

Sexual Inadequacy in 1970. In order to treat such problems, they first had to define what was a problem. Perhaps because of their super-competent volunteers, their standards were high. Masters and Johnson have admitted that by their standards of sickness and health, half the married couples in the United States are inadequate. Indeed, some of the problems they have diagnosed are entirely new. Women who cannot masturbate to orgasm, they say, have a sexual problem.

Their influence, moreover, has been to make sex into a question of health and sickness, rather than morality. An individual now is likely to be classified as ill or healthy, rather than moral or immoral. Being classified as sick can be psychologically painful, as the homosexual lobby has pointed out.

The female multiple orgasm is also a discovery made by Masters and Johnson. Sex manuals have eagerly seized on this phenomenon and suggested that all women should aim at this, thus

requiring an even higher standard of sexual response than before from their readers.

Today millions of wives fake orgasms because they are ashamed to admit that they don't experience them. Either they are worried about their lack of sexual skill, or else they feel that their husbands will worry. These are the people the new sexual orthodoxy hurts.

requiring an even higher standard of sexual response than before from their readers.

Today millions of wives fake orgasms because they are ashamed to admit that they don't experience them. Either they are worried about their lack of sexual skill, or else they feel that their husbands will worry. These are the people the new sexual orthodoxy hurts.

requiring an even higher standard of sexual response than before from their readers.

Today millions of wives fake orgasms because they are ashamed to admit that they don't experience them. Either they are worried about their lack of sexual skill, or else they feel that their husbands will worry. These are the people the new sexual orthodoxy hurts.

requiring an even higher standard of sexual response than before from their readers.

The West Side story of 'Rigoletto'

FINAL LONDON SEASON

AS YOU LIKE IT

The show is irresistible
Times
uberant performances
insane mouth hit for
the IACC
the most festive show
in town
Guardian

01256 624460 179 6233

Hardening up the soft centre

Keith Middlemas suggests an agenda for the SDP think tank

Those who would put themselves in the driving seat owe us a little more explanation. After all the speculation on the challenges posed by the SDP, it is time to ask about the challenge to the SDP. However attractive the new party may seem, there is too much coyness, ambiguity and sheer disingenuousness not to wonder whether they can live up to their awesome responsibilities.

Of course they have committees at work, staffed by expert and earnest followers, rather like the gifted team around him in the 1920s. As of this week, they also have a "think tank" — the Tavney Society — to justify their talk of breaking the mould. Their policy documents will probably read well even in 40 years time, but will they become SDP — let alone Alliance — policy for the 1984 election?

The SDP reaches a broad agreement across the centre, on stable economic and social policy, relying on the support of the CBI, sections of the City and many trades unionists, then their programme will indeed be popular. It would, however, be based on nostalgia for the prosperous 1950s and early 1960s when the welfare consensus flourished — but in conditions which are now, except in fantasy, beyond recovery. The real mould to break is that composed of archaic attitudes and practices, unreal habits of mind, rigid or anachronistic patterns of work, education or investment, against which both Conservative and Labour parties have rallied since the mid-1960s, very largely without success. Apart from hints about wages policy, however, they do not seem to be promising to do the same things, only better. This is the real mould to break: the first conception sketched here is not a mould at all but a process of competitive reaction to successive failures to do the job properly, or at all.

Parts of this mould date back to much earlier stages of the industrial

revolution. (Dr Martin Wiener locates in the 1850s the origin of contemptuous patrician attitudes to industry). Others, such as how to recreate in peacetime the constraints on faction and greed that ensure in war a high level of voluntary dedication and sacrifice to the public good, are so intractable that they have defeated all modern democracies.

But one could list a limited number of medium-term strategic problems, within the scope of government but beyond day-to-day management, for which an Alliance government, backed by the sort of public expectancy real politicians could explain a victory in 1983 or 1984, might at least be prepared.

First, employment — that is, wages, jobs and the nature of work. The inflationary dangers of full employment in conditions of trade union monopoly and employer

complaisance are now well understood. All the discredited attempts at restraint or appeasement of trade unions. Devoevans in Place of the 1971 Act, the Social Contract, successive wages policies, down to and including Mr Tebbit's amendments to trade union law — can be seen as part of a pendulum which began to swing in the early 1960s, when trades unions first became identified in the public mind as the sole scapegoat for inflation and shop-floor militancy.

The SDP seems committed to a wages policy, in contrast to the present government whose wages policy is mainly real wage cuts under several different names, or a Labour opposition whose wages policy — which may or may not be

agreed with the TUC — is hidden under veils of ambiguity in little-read documents. Do the SDP think they can carry it out without an agreement with the TUC and CBI? Should they not at least be talking about the political implications? If they are not prepared to take this jump, do they imagine that manufacturing industry could ever again carry the old 1950s ratio of jobs, wages and productivity?

Are the SDP going to admit that a percentage of the 3 million unemployed form part of a virtuous cycle? Would they keep up pressure on so far sheltered sectors of public industry and services — or would preservation of jobs be traded for a wages policy?

Would the SDP try to recover the post-war informal system, welcome the CBI and TUC back into intimate relationship with government, and by making bargains once again restore to both a power which has now fragmented lower down even than union branch and plant level? How would it make these institutions' power legitimate to those who do not benefit from their protection, such as the self-employed and the small business-man?

What of that great black hole, the nationalised industries, collectively swallowing up manpower, management and money? There is SDP talk of a nationalised company, like an up-dated National Enterprise Board, both to ensure financial discipline and absorb the Treasury of its impossible task of being "in the risk business". But no government is likely to appoint boards and chairmen, or the pernicious habits of criticism without continuity, or interference in pricing and investment. Could an SDP government break out of this cycle, which means among other things that private investors always shut opportunity without government guarantee? Might they innovate by grouping all these concerns (now responsible to half a dozen minis-

ters) in one collective, representing the infrastructure level of the mixed economy?

Questions of the economy and institutions ultimately end up at the centre of government. The SDP might well ask where the centre is. Much of our post-war history suggests that, rather than clear direction, the centre gave out only a hollow boom, like the Malabar caves. In their discussions of the constitution, are pluralism and corporatism seen as alternatives, one good (democratic and consensual) the other bad (corrupt bargains and cosy inefficiency), or as sides of the same coin of an outworn system in which cabinets are condemned to perpetual horse trading between Treasury and spending departments over scarce resources? Either way, it may be that the very language that we use to describe what goes on is dead. Could the SDP create another? Could all their bold promises be carried out by agreement? Political languages and conflict: constitutions in ancient states are not remodelled by consent.

This mould was already under attack at least 10 or 15 years before the SDP was born. Its rigidity came a lot of lack of foresight during the uniquely favourable circumstances of the post-war era, to evasion of hard questions by both Labour and Tory governments, and false assumptions by industrial, financial and labour institutions. Most of these have done penance since 1960. A legitimate fear is that the SDP looks back longingly to this very era.

Voters will listen to anyone who promises to revive the mixed economy and restore the lost golden age of only 20 years ago. A party which does so will incur a terrible responsibility when promises go sour again.

The author is Reader in Modern History at the University of Sussex.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

The Palestinian lesson that Haig must learn

By Edward Mortimer

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, returns to Jerusalem today to resume his attempt to coax Egypt and Israel into agreement on a formula for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in conformity with the Camp David accord.

To anyone who has recently visited the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, this enterprise seems thoroughly unreal. The most salient feature of life in those areas today is the rapid extension of Israeli settlements. This is not primarily the work of private individuals or pressure groups such as Gush Emunim (the "Block of the Faithful").

Since the Likud government came to power in 1977 it has taken the initiative in planning, financing and carrying out the settlement activity, with the aim of securing not merely the Jordan Valley and the surrounding areas of Jerusalem as Israel's permanent territory (which was the objective of the previous government) but the West Bank — "Judea and Samaria" — as a whole. Many Israelis are now living in the West Bank not out of any ideological motive but simply because it is the cheapest place to get a flat.

A map posted for the edification of the foreign press at the Public Information Office in Jerusalem shows how the settlements are contained within bands of territory, coloured purple, which are deemed essential to Israel's security. They have been painted with a brush that only disconnected patches of white remain. These, presumably, are the areas where Palestinians are expected to exercise their "autonomy".

"Ah no," say Israel's negotiators. "The autonomy will be personal, not territorial." This concept baffles not only Palestinians but many Israelis, too. "We do not understand," I was told by Mr Shimon Peres, the opposition leader, "how the figures in a Chagall painting, detached from the territory in which they live." As long as they do not have authority over the Israeli settlers living among them, their right to run their own lives, "towns and villages," as he put it, "is bound to remain largely theoretical."

Nowhere is this more obvious than in Hebron, where 100 of the Israeli settlers now live in the heart of the Arab town. The houses next to them have been cleared of their Arab inhabitants and in some cases occupied by Israeli troops, who mount guard on the rooftops. Three months ago an Israeli settler tried to shoot a young Arab, after which two Arab houses were blown up, a third welded shut and an elementary school taken over by troops, leaving 700 children without a classroom.

Feelings are not tender towards the settlers among the Arab population, and it is hard to imagine that Israel will entrust their security to an Arab police force. Indeed, the anti-terrorist measures are one of the subjects which Israel explicitly intends to retain among the powers of the military government. How, one wonders, can this be reconciled with the claim that the main advantage of autonomy for the Arabs will be the removal of Israeli troops from populated areas?

The fact is that the autonomy proposals are viewed with some suspicion by the Arab population. Even Mr Mustapha Dodin, leader of the Hebron "Village



League" regarded as an arch-collaborator by PLO supporters, told me "we don't care and are not so concerned" about autonomy, because it is "not clear and not understood by the people." When I asked him whether he would be willing to participate in elections for the proposed autonomous authority, he replied, "I don't think elections are possible at the present time, because terrorism is spreading its wings in the area."

Mr Dodin hardly looks the part of the interlocutor. He is an elderly man with a dispirited air, who sits in an unheated office with the collar of his overcoat turned up, and a Jeep-load of Israeli soldiers outside his door to vet all visitors. (He has also had his own armed bodyguard since his opposite number in Ramallah, Mr Yusuf al-Khatib, was murdered on November 17.)

Of course, such events enable the Israelis to claim that the PLO maintains its hold on the population only by terror. But that must be at best an oversimplification. Virtually all resistance movements in history have been prepared to use violence against those whom they regard as collaborators with the enemy, and the PLO is no exception. But the balance of physical force in the occupied territories is overwhelmingly on Israel's side.

Supporters of the PLO are subject to constant harassment, "town arrests", imprisonment with or without trial, maltreatment or torture (so at least the population unanimously believes, which is what matters) during interrogation, expulsion from the country, the demolition of their family's house, and in the case of the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah, the year before last — mutilation by car-bomb.

Even the moderate Mayor of Gaza, Mr Rashad al-Shawa, has just risked PLO wrath by stating publicly on Israeli radio that the PLO is only part, not the whole, of the Palestinian people, is not allowed to leave the Gaza Strip because of his refusal to cooperate with the Israeli authorities, and his daughter, who lives in London, is at present marooned in Gaza having been refused permission to leave the country after a visit to her parents.

The Israelis have hundreds of ways available to them of maintaining pressure on local leaders. If, in spite of all this, the PLO is strong enough to intimidate those tempted to collaborate, it can derive that strength only from widespread and genuine popular support.

People support the PLO, essentially, because it symbolizes their sense of belonging to an independent Palestinian people with its own special historical experience and destiny. They know, of course, that there is now also an Israeli people, with whom the land of Palestine has somehow to be shared. But they insist that Israel face the problem head-on, which means admitting that there is a Palestinian people, not just an Arab minority in the Land of Israel, and agreeing to negotiate a solution with its representatives; and only the PLO is even claiming to represent the Palestinians as a people.

The same point is readily conceded by Christians in Lebanon, who have little cause to love or admire the PLO. For instance, I was told by Mr Karim Fakradoun, one of the leaders of the Phalangist party which now dominates Christian Lebanon, that Israel's strategy of destroying the PLO as a political and military machine might be realistic in the short term, but would "solve nothing in the long term, because the resistance will rebuild itself. A people has been awakened; it cannot just disappear."

There is a Palestinian people no less passionately attached to that dagger-shaped strip of land between the Jordan and the sea than are the Israelis themselves.

It would be odd to imagine that Palestinians would forget in three decades what Jews remembered for 18 centuries. As Dr Kenneth Cragg, a former assistant Bishop in Jerusalem, wrote in a new book to be published in February, "And the commitment of Palestinians to the PLO is, in many cases, quite as strong as that of Israelis to the Jewish state."

Until Mr Haig realizes that his efforts to tackle the Palestinian problem are likely to remain quite futile.

* This Year in Jerusalem, by Kenneth Cragg, Darton, Longman & Todd, £5.95.

Washington. — One hundred years ago this month Oscar Wilde sailed into New York to begin what appeared one of the more improbable lecture tours of America ever undertaken by an English author. It proved one of the most successful, the climax coming when he addressed the rude miners of Leadville, Colorado, 10,000 feet up in the Rockies on "The ethics of art" — a subject on which it is unlikely he would have been booked to lecture to any English or Welsh miners of the time.

There was a warm-up act: two men charged with murder were tried on the same stage at 8pm, convicted, and there and then executed before the crowded audience. Wilde took more seriously the notice he had seen on the piano in the saloon next door: "Don't shoot the pianist!"

He read passages from the autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini. "They seemed much delighted," he wrote, "if Cellini was so great, Wilde had not brought him along. When he explained that Cellini had been dead for some time, the miners called out: 'Who shot him?' After the lecture, they invited Wilde to supper. For this he had to 'descend a mine in a rickety bucket in which it was impossible to be graceful'."

In the heart of the mountain, he had his supper, "the first course being whisky, the second whisky, the third whisky." He found the miners "very charming", and they called him a "bully boy with no glass eye". He added that this was a greater compliment to him than the highest praise from any Parisian critic. Anyone who has been to that bleak town today can only look around its main street and wonder at that evening 100 years ago.

There may have been much to smile at, but Wilde was not supercilious, as he was not supercilious about anything on the tour. He did not ask America, and in that he could still teach many visitors. He may have harassed his New

When Oscar Wilde wowed the Leadville miners



Oscar Wilde: the man they asked to supper

York agent to have made for him, and sent him on tour, cloaked in deeper velvets and gaudier silk linings, but did not talk down to his audiences. He made a genuine endeavour in those raw communities of frontiersmen willing to pay to hear about Benvenuto Cellini.

Most British observation of America has been by what Richard Cobden called "members of the book-writing class", principally because they have been able to make money by writing about it. But from the beginning they discovered they may make even more money in America on the lecture circuits. They still come. In these winter months I watch them pass like migrating birds through Washington and their never-changing course.

G. K. Chesterton observed of the lecture tour in 1922: "Some say that people come to hear him — in which case it seems rather a pity that he could disturb and distress their minds with a lecture. He might merely exhibit himself on a stand or platform, or be exhibited like a monster in a menagerie. The circus Elephant is not expected to make a speech."

But they still come as lions, actual or stuffed. Wyndham Lewis observed in 1940 that the whole game of the lecture tour was being ruined by the agents. "Lions of very dubious quality have, for a long time, been passed off as lions, and then there is the possibility of a replay on the latter discover they have been fooled. The average

man began to see that often people far stupider than he himself are sent touring the clubs."

Both from my own observation, and from reading the diaries and letters as well as the published observations of past lecturers, I have come to two definite conclusions. A lecture tour of the United States is two things — the reward, money; the price, fatigue.

Those who observe America best during their visits are those who freely acknowledge their mercenary motives. In the eccentric spelling and punctuation which add to the vivacity of Thackeray's letters, he wrote home in the winter of

1852/53: "I shall carry away near £1,000 from here alone. . . . 'overworked', overdone, overruled, over-visited, over-lectured, over-coming, over-going well in a meretricious point of view."

It is not surprising that with such honesty he enjoyed both himself and America immensely. It was not only that, as he wrote from New York: "I have been actually in love for three days with a pretty wild girl of 19", and that in Philadelphia, "where his tale was a young Quakeress at the lecture last night, listening about Fielding. Lord, Lord, how pretty she was." This English gentleman of 42 — denounced as a snob by the American press before he arrived — was captivated equally by America itself.

At about the same time, Dickens was fuming at America. So it seems, at any rate, from his words. But this is why it is worth going beyond the published observations to the diaries and letters written while they were here.

Dickens was at first excited and impressed, as one would have expected him to be. But then his attitude changed — because his audiences began to complain that he was taking their money only to complain about American breaches of the copyright law. (He translated this into the assertion that there was no freedom of speech in America.) He then got influenza in New York and was confined to a hotel, where his bile was directed against the overheating.

Dickens had at first written home, "I can give

you no conception of my welcome here. There never was a king or emperor upon the earth, so cheered and followed by crowds." Now he complained, "If I turn into the street, I am followed by a multitude. If I stay at home, the house becomes, with callers, a fair." There is a warning here. I have known visiting lecturers build their impressions, which they then publish, on one irritating moment of inconvenience or single act of discourtesy.

Nearer to our own time, T. H. White was clear about his motives. "I am making the trip to distract the private unhappiness of old age," he wrote before he left. "rather like knocking your head against the wall when you have a toothache." He predicted that the tour might kill him and, indeed, he died on the liner in his way home. But in between, with Julie Andrews, sister as his companion, he had a ball. His diary is the last enthusiastic account of an American tour.

Conan Doyle table-rapped his way round the country at spiritualist seances; Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson tried to hear "the songs of the future" in the streets of America; but was denied them. Rupert Brooke in California felt like an Athenian in Thrace Osbert Sitwell changed his mind about the country in the course of two visits, not realizing that in the intervening years, it was not America that had changed, but he who had become Americanized. And so one could add to the catalogue.

The diaries and letters of the English visitors, covering a good century and a half, are usually much more revealing than their published accounts. In their hotel rooms, or the homes of their nervous and fussing hostesses, they wrote of America as they saw it. When they got back home, they wrote of a mythologized America, favourably or unfavourably. There is a lesson here for America: what anyone sees is what they usually enjoy it — not what they think they have to think it is.

Another farewell to Queen Anne's

The defection of executives from millionaire publisher Robert Maxwell's British Printing Corporation appears to be accelerating. The latest to leave is Alan Smith, who was responsible in the past decade for transforming the Queen Anne's Press from somnolence to one of the country's leading sport and entertainment publishers with a string of best-sellers that stretches from Rothman's Football Year Book to Terry Wogan's Banjaxed.

Smith has been signed by Collins to create his own list on similar lines amid persisting rumours in the publishing world that leading authors and key staff from Queen Anne's will follow him.

Although reluctant to discuss the rumours, Smith confirmed that the new imprint, which does not yet have a name, will specialize in those areas in which he has been previously successful.

He is being joined at Collins by another ex-BPC director, Carol O'Brien, who has been appointed editorial director of the expanding Collins Harvill list. Yet another ex-BPC director, Anthony Cheetham, former head of Macdonald-Futura, has just announced the establishment of his own independent imprint with heavy financial backing from Hongkong.

It is estimated that about three quarters of the top publishing

figures at BPC have quit since the group was taken over last year by the controversial Maxwell, but this is by no means entirely attributed to personality clashes.

Penalty clause?

Gerald Murphy, the London architect, has been selected to design the sanctuary podium and a host of other facilities at Wembley Stadium for Pope John Paul II's open air mass on May 29 — and already he is complaining of sleepless nights.

Murphy, a Catholic, who is a partner in the Highgate firm of Gerald Murphy Burles Newton, tells me time is not on his side, for the previous Saturday has been reserved for the FA Cup Final and then there is the possibility of a replay on the following Thursday.

"At its worst we face the possibility of 36 hours in which to erect everything, of which 24 would be in darkness", he said yesterday. Let's say I am quietly confident, but I have to be. A meeting he will have with the Greater London Council and the police tomorrow will determine the numbers Murphy has to cater for — but a congregation of 200,000 inside and outside the stadium is predicted, including more than 2,500 clergy to celebrate Mass. The cost depends on the agreed number.

Murphy, an unmarried man of 50 who has designed a range of buildings including churches and schools in the south of England and branches of the Allied Irish Banks, has been selected by

THE TIMES DIARY

For the first time in history, Crufts Dog Show, the world's prestige canine competition, is to be staged over three days.

The eighty-sixth show, which will be held at Earls Court on February 12, 13 and 14, includes a new event — an inter-regional obedience competition on Sunday.

If the number of entries per breed is anything to go by, the most fashionable dogs in Britain at the moment as far as the experts are concerned are Afghan Hounds, Irish Setters, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Great Danes, Old English Sheepdogs and Dobermans.

At the other end of the scale there are 236 dogs represented in 25 different breeds which have not yet qualified for separate classes.

Among the few breeds represented by only one entry are a Glen of Imaal Terrier, a Belgian Shepherd Dog (Laekenois) imported from Holland, a Portuguese Water Dog, and a Japanese Akita imported from Canada.

The total number of dogs entered this year, 9,844, which is slightly up on last year's figure of 9,763, Richard Bayliss, a member of Crufts's Show Committee, said over lunch yesterday that "in spite of the recession pedigree dogdom is absolutely flying."

Fleet Street detection. But last week she arrived at an unexpected guest at a Hasidic wedding at Brent town hall in London.

She is to play the part of Yentl in a film of that name, based on a story by Isaac Bashevis Singer of a girl in a Polish ghetto who becomes so enchanted by the Talmud that she masquerades as a man in order to study at a seminary. Much of the film will be shot on location in Eastern Europe, but the interiors are being filmed in London and La Strainsand has been waiting no time while waiting for rehearsals to begin.

Definitely dressed for the wedding in a high-necked dress with hat and boots to match, she quickly made her self at home

Monsignor Ralph Brown, coordinator for the papal visit, from a small number of architects working for the Church.

He will be responsible for everything from the altar to the toilets, to arranging for communion to be taken by a vast audience.

Streisand spot

The elusive Barbra Streisand, who has slipped into Britain to research her next film, has been spotted within the confines of London's closely-knit Hasidic Jewish community. The sighting is in a high-necked dress and always goes to great lengths to avoid attention, often switching hotels at the first sign of

among the ladies — the sexes at such affairs being segregated — and showed particular interest in one of her neighbours who has conceived a biblical-sized family of 16 children.

The film is being scripted by the English playwright Jack Rosenthal (best known for *Barmy Army*) who tells me he is working closely with her and relying heavily on Miss Streisand's research, and her extensive private archives on Jewish affairs.

While Yentl gets into a variety of sexual scrapes — how to pass off as a fellow in the marital bed requires a measure of ingenuity — those involved in the film emphasize that its essence is the joy of learning. Miss Streisand, 39, who has experienced a religious reawakening in recent years, is entering into the part with academic intensity.

Sun Life

Carl Foreman, the film writer and producer (*High Noon*, *The Bridge on the River Kwai* and *The Guns of Navarone*), has just returned from a three week visit to China with an agreement to make a film of the life of Sun Yat-Sen, the father of the Chinese Revolution.

Accompanied by his wife Eve, Foreman travelled through regions of China not yet open to Westerners, looking for locations for the project which will either take the form of a television series or of a feature film.

The film, which will be a co-production shared by Foreman's High Noon Productions and the China Film Co-Production Corp-

ation, has been in preparation for the past 15 years.

The Sun Yat-Sen story will explore Sun's many revolutionary attempts to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty and his romantic involvement with Soong Ching-ling, one of the three beautiful and legendary Soong sisters, who died in Peking only a few months ago.

Some of the most exciting sequences of the film will take place in London where Sun was kidnapped by agents of the Manchu Government, held captive in Portland Place, and rescued just before he was smuggled out of Britain into China, torture and certain death.

He rarely smiled and refused to shake hands with such ideologically errant figures as Yugoslav ambassadors. Even Brezhnev stood in awe of the kingmaker. At a Bonn banquet in 1978 when asked by his German hosts if he had any further toasts to propose, Brezhnev replied: "Yes — to Suslov."

Kingmaker

The late Mikhail Suslov, the veteran Soviet ideologue, was a man of unbending orthodoxy whose schoolmasterly manner concealed a ruthlessness and a fashionable puritanism that made him the most feared and influential man in the country.

He was the only man with the authority to switch off during the interminable party speeches and rustle ostentatiously through his papers or whisper asides to Brezhnev. And when the honeyed praise for Brezhnev at the last party congress became too cloying even for Soviet sycophants it was Suslov who ordered the speakers to cut it out.

Alone among the politburo he obeyed the traffic laws, and while others roared down Moscow's streets at 120 kph his black chauffeur-driven limousine could be seen creeping along at 60 kph — the city speed limit. When a politburo colleague, a Russian from Leningrad, gave a riotous wedding for his daughter during which some priceless Tzarist crockery got smashed, it was Suslov who delivered the sharp rebuke.

He rarely smiled and refused to shake hands with such ideologically errant figures as Yugoslav ambassadors. Even Brezhnev stood in awe of the kingmaker. At a Bonn banquet in 1978 when asked by his German hosts if he had any further toasts to propose, Brezhnev replied: "Yes — to Suslov."

Michael Horsnell

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC LEGACY

Not many of Britain's now over three million unemployed will have read the recent gush of economic optimism from the Treasury. Those who have should remain pessimistic about their personal chances of getting a job in the next couple of years. The Treasury has its own reasons for adding a little gloom to its customary glum prognostications. It does not want Tory "wets" attending Thursday's pre-budget Cabinet to seize upon the unemployment figures as a justification for major reflation — nor does it want them to claim the credit for such reflation as may be proposed on March 9.

Our economic prospects have not suddenly been transformed into sunshine. But some signs are encouraging. A stunning positive balance of £1/2 billion in December's trade figures suggests a record surplus for 1981 as a whole. The corporate sector has moved back into surplus and consumer spending is rising again, supporting the view that the recession did bottom out last summer. Economic growth this year is now likely to exceed the Treasury's one per cent forecast — hardly grounds for euphoria, but at least promising more buoyant tax revenues. Most important for the coming budget, the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) seems on course for its target of £10/2 billion and next year could be below £9 billion. The money supply is still astray, but is apparently no longer the touchstone of national economic virtue.

The Cabinet on Thursday will not of course learn, discuss or determine the precise composition of the budget. That specific knowledge, give or take a leak or two, remains privy to the Chancellor, the Prime Minister, and their closest advisers, as it should where tax-sensitive proposals are concerned. But the major part of the budget is

not of that kind and the traditional ritual of budget secrecy is excessive. The factors and constraints which shape the budget and the range of options open to the Chancellor are apparent to most informed commentators. He does not produce magic from his box, but his own judgment on a balance of numbers which are broadly known. It is right that ministers, who share the political consequences of the Chancellor's judgment, should be more involved in the debate that frames his view. The Treasury, on past evidence, has no monopoly of wisdom and might even benefit from extending this process of dialogue further into Parliament and the public.

The main question facing ministers will concern the extent of reflation. With £2 billion comfortably available without loosening the fiscal stance, the "wets" may be tempted to settle for that as at least representing progress in the right direction, while the hawks rest content that nothing excessive has been given away. The Tory party could then unite behind the growing consensus for a modest package containing a substantial cut in the national insurance surcharge to assist industry, and a small cut in direct taxation which would lower tax burdens which she promised but has not delivered. Such a cautious outcome would not be foolish economically or politically. The main plank in the Government's programme remains its crusade against inflation. The Treasury's forecasts point to single figure inflation in about a year's time, but then they have done that every year since Mrs Thatcher came to office. The expected outcome from this pay round of around 9 per cent is a quite high platform from which to move into pre-election laxity.

THE BUDGETARY GRIND IN BRUSSELS

This week's failure in Brussels to reach agreement on agricultural and budgetary reform was only the latest of a series of inconclusive meetings. Discussion of these important questions has moved forward very slowly since it proved impossible to reach an overall settlement at the summit in London in November. But this latest setback was more serious because the differences among the Ten are now likely to spill over into other Community business. It is at this time that negotiations should begin on the politically sensitive issue of prices for the next agricultural year; and Lord Carrington has talked of refusing to reach agreement on them, or on other issues, until the budget question is settled. So the stakes have been raised and so, probably, will the political temperature.

It is deplorable that the Community should conduct its affairs in this way. There has been a commitment since May 1980 to carry out a thorough investigation of the related issues of agricultural spending and budget contributions, with a view to avoiding a repetition of the situation in which Britain found itself, of being about to become the main net contributor while being one of the less prosperous members. Negotiations were to begin last summer and be concluded by the end of the year. Yet here is the issue dragging on into this

year, taking up time and effort which should be directed to other areas of policy, and presenting a most damaging image of the Community both to the outside world and to the peoples of the member countries. There is now unlikely to be a settlement before the next summit, in Brussels in March.

Large sums of money are involved, and deeply entrenched national interests. Britain suffers from the present workings of the Community because, by virtue of having a small agricultural sector, it receives little from the common agricultural policy; and because so much less is spent in other areas of Community activity. But other countries have done very well indeed out of the present arrangements, including some of the richest ones, and they are extremely reluctant to see a reduction of their gains. So it is an uphill struggle for Britain, even though the basic justice of its case was recognized in the 1980 settlement.

So far there has been provisional agreement on a number of points which should eventually form part of a new settlement. It has been agreed, for instance, that in future Community spending on agriculture should increase more slowly than the resources available to the Community;

Therefore a Government which relies on market forces, which means recession, to restrain wages and prices must be cautious about expanding economic activity if it wishes to retain credibility for its anti-inflation policies.

After making every allowance for economic principle and political prudence, the nagging doubt remains that the present economic reality in Britain simply does not make sense. With three million out of work, output at the level of 1974, large chunks of our industry disappearing, our cities crumbling, services deteriorating, the education and training of our children being hacked away, and the financial costs of recession actually rising, government expenditure and interest rates, it is not clear that the kind of budget which is being previewed and indeed heralded as a new dawn is appropriate to the daunting task which faces our rulers. It is devastatingly clear that Britain needs massive investment, private and public, to restore its competitive strength. It needs imagination and international co-operation in reducing interest rates and stabilising currencies throughout Europe and North America.

The Europeans are valiantly trying to create a pool of lower interest rates to protect their nascent recovery from another surge of American interest rates. But what will they do when it comes, as it seems possible? This is the economic question which overhangs the petty cash of Sir Geoffrey's Budget. There are answers; we need not be flummoxed on the high seas. Perhaps some Ministers will lift Thursday's Cabinet discussion beyond the entrails of the monetary aggregates towards a vision of what kind of Britain will be bequeathed not only to the next government, which may be Mrs Thatcher's, but also the next generation.

which should mean a gradual reduction in the predominance of agriculture. It has been agreed that more should be done to help Mediterranean farmers. Some progress has also been made on another sensitive issue, the surplus of dairy products: it is likely that a final settlement will include measures to curb production, once the differences over the treatment of small farmers have been resolved.

But the commitments will only be expressed in general terms, and at best there will only be a slow change in the Community's spending priorities. So it is right that Britain should hold out for a satisfactory settlement on the most sensitive issue of all, that of budget contributions, because if it does not it could find itself bearing much of the cost of continued failure to curb agricultural spending. In the proposals that have been made so far, Britain has been offered a reduction in its contributions, but only for a certain number of years, and on condition that the rebate diminishes each year — the assumption being that its difficulties will be over by the end of the period. Britain needs better terms than that. It has had undertakings before that the Community would reduce its agricultural spending. They cannot be taken on trust.

BEATEN BY NUMBERS

If the British are so bad at maths, how is it that young people who never passed a school exam in the subject, for whom maths lessons were a boredom and a humiliation, can so effortlessly work out a winning treble at seven to four on or eleven to eight against, or a Yankee at even more complex odds, and find a perm of any eight draws from 17 matches in the twinkling of an eye? It is a thought which must be the despair and the hope of every maths teacher in the land.

It cannot be made the basis of any complacent idea that skill blossoms as and when it is needed regardless of pedagogic failure. The number of people who are inconvenienced, shamed, cheated and held back in their careers by virtual illiteracy where numbers are concerned is far greater than the number who are baffled by inability to solve the algebra of written words. A survey done as a supplement to the Cockcroft report, published yesterday, indicated that nearly one in three of adults cannot divide 65 by 5, and about half cannot understand a railway timetable. It is difficult to overestimate the obstacles that all this must present to social, economic and even political communi-

cations (a substantial majority of us suppose that a fall in the rate of inflation means a drop in prices: so much for a thousand party political broadcasts).

The Cockcroft report dismantles some myths and suggests practical measures, while warning that no solution can take effect rapidly. A vicious circle prevents it: our inadequately trained teachers nurture so few mathematicians of ability that too few remain to teach the next generation, once more lucrative occupations have taken their pick. It is a fact not far short of grotesque that one fifth of all maths teaching in maintained secondary schools is in the hands of teachers with no qualifications in maths. If the teacher is scared of the subject, it is no wonder the pupils learn to be. The situation fully justifies the financial incentives to trainees and teachers in the subject that the report calls for, and expanded in-service aid for the poorly-qualified teachers whom we will have to depend on for many years yet.

One reason why maths is so especially difficult to teach is that children's aptitudes do seem to vary exceptionally widely in this subject, regardless of the influence of earlier

teaching (to beg a question). Some have a better grasp of mathematical concepts when they enter secondary school than classmates will attain by the time they leave. The problem of ensuring that highflyers are not held back and plodders not discouraged is at its most acute.

This suggests that there are special dangers for maths in official plans to merge the O-level and CSE exams. But both exams, and teaching at every level, are already so over-inflated by the requirements of the next stages of education that the merger should be welcomed as an opportunity for improvement. The traditionalists are right when they claim that maths today is letting down its less able pupils. But what the latter need is not drilling in the purely mechanical arithmetical skills that a haberdasher's assistant in the 1930s might have found useful when measuring out eighteen yards of worsted at two-and-tuppence-a-half a yard. They are already bombarded with too many abstract figures and concepts. The true art of maths teaching with such pupils is to persuade them that if they can take troubles, yankees and permutations in their stride, they have nothing to fear from a decimal point.

Keeping dialogue with Moscow

From Mr Simon May

Sir, It is extraordinary that after all these years Dr Kissinger (articles, January 22 and 23) should still reject dialogue with Moscow during periods of East-West crisis on the ground that it enables the Soviets to "absorb themselves of their aggressions".

It is common sense, though Dr Kissinger berates it, for two adversaries capable of destroying the world many times over to maintain their dialogue at the highest levels when the danger to peace is greatest. What, therefore, should be at issue is not the principle of dialogue with the Soviets but the strategy with which the West faces them at the negotiating table. Dr Kissinger, which we can orchestrate back to the unity with which we present it.

Of course, it is both damaging to Western interests and non-sensical if Soviet aggression makes our dialogue with Moscow eager and conciliatory while periods of relative calm make it confrontational and hedged with conditions. This would be as much a sign of weakness as the abandonment of dialogue which Dr Kissinger advocates. The Polish Church at least appears to believe that this is so.

Yours sincerely,

SIMON MAY,

68 Louth Road, SW13

January 25

Mapping for the future

From Major-General R. C. A. Edge

Sir, Your report today ("Threat to Ordnance Survey", January 20) and admirable leading article on this subject encourage me, as former Director General of the Ordnance Survey, to write and express my strong support.

The object of the Ordnance Survey is not to make a profit but to provide an essential service to the nation. Like other comparable services, eg, defence, police, national health, its benefits are virtually impossible to quantify in any satisfactory manner, but one knows through bitter experience the true cost of allowing the national survey to fall into disrepair as it did between the wars.

The Ordnance Survey performs a function in our national life akin to that of the lubricant in a complex machine: its cost is very small but the cost of neglecting it is likely to be very high indeed.

For these reasons the policy of the present Government of putting the accent on profitability seems to me to be misconceived. The Ordnance Survey is concerned. It is true that the statement of the Secretary of State for the Environment on July 22, 1981, gives the assurance that "The trading fund proposals will not affect the OS's primary function as a national mapping agency", but it also claims as an advantage that the department's "performance can be judged in a commercial framework". In such a framework I think it inevitable that profitability must be the main consideration.

It will be a great pity if the Government's preoccupation with avoiding a "loss" in the trading fund ultimately results in serious harm to the machine, particularly now that, after half a century of effort, its smooth running is once more safeguarded by the provision of good surveys.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. A. EDGE
Greenway House,
North Curry,
Taunton.

Pay award

From Mr Godfrey Eland

Sir, I find it difficult to comprehend your description of a 7 per cent pay award to local authority manual workers as "lamentable" (leading article, January 22) when their average weekly pay is less than that earned by a machine minder on a Sunday newspaper for one shift.

There are certainly some glass houses in Fleet Street! Yours faithfully,
GODFREY ELAND,
26 Halcroft Way,
Burton upon Trent,
Staffordshire.
January 22.

Covenanting

From the Rev Canon George Austin

Sir, The Chairman of the Churches' Council on Covenanting complains (January 12) of "perplexity" when Bishop Alan Clark writes (January 4) of "selective ordination" and "ordination by proxy" but his own use of the word "ordination" can only add to the growing confusion about the nature of the reconciliation of ministries in the Covenanting process.

Bishop Woolcombe states that it "does not involve the ordination of anyone who has already been ordained", but "does include the episcopal ordination of those who have not been ordained". But ordained to what? The Presbyterian and Independent origins of the United Reformed Church show a long and honourable tradition of emphasising the priesthood of all believers and of rejecting the Anglican tradition of an ordained priesthood. Their ministers are ordained and set apart for a specific ministry within their Church which is quite clearly and deliberately not the priesthood. To recognize this is not to denigrate the results of those ministries but rather to respect

British fishing industry's fears

From Mr D. N. Parkes

Sir, The reports concerning the state of modern freezer trawlers (January 18 and 19), prompted me to write as one member of the delegation of trawler owners that met the Minister of State for Agriculture and Fisheries on January 18.

The fishing industry is in a unique position in these times of recession in that apart from suffering from all the ills of unit costs rising much faster than unit prices during the last three years, its fishing opportunities are the subject of both Government and EEC control from London and Brussels. The industry is prevented from going out and catching the species the market requires in such quantities and in whatever season it desires by a quota system which is unreasonably rigid and government control. For example, what remains of our once great freezer trawler fleet cannot plan its 1982 activity, since although we are at present in the middle of the winter mackerel fishery, no freezer trawler quota has been allocated by ministers for either mackerel or herring for the 1982 year.

Similarly, no specific north Norwegian cod quota has been allocated by Brussels to the UK and the Canadian cod quota of 14,000 tonnes, out of a total of 14,500 tonnes, has been allocated to the UK is so hopelessly inadequate in relation to the UK's historic claims to distant water cod quotas, as compared with France and Germany, that it verges upon the ineffectual.

In addition, the slow pace at which our ministry often works actively prevents our industry prosecuting various fisheries at the most opportune time and consequently we often find ourselves at a competitive disadvantage to our colleagues in other member states of the EEC.

Blacking the press

From Mr Claude Morris

Sir, It is the old story, the battle to print. All of us in the inkly art have our memories. Mine is that yesterday's enemies of the right to print become tomorrow's friends. Sometimes vice versa. The paper, *South Wales Voice*, 20 years ago, miners of the Dulais Valley blacked us from village newsagents' shops because we reported workers alleged to be smuggling cigarettes into the pits. Two years later the Coal Board removed all advertising from my papers because we battled against the closures of those self-same pits.

Commercial, professional and racial groups also have their political axes to grind. Ten years ago Swansea traders removed advertising from two of my papers because they didn't care too much for the content of a couple of outside journals we were printing commercially. Here, too, although the content of those outside journals was as many light years away from us as the content of the *Sun* is from your good selves, we battled for and finally achieved a moral victory, although at some economic cost.

Attempts to strangle newspapers, in large or small ways, are always to be found. It remains paradoxical that British trades unionists should be tempted to ban your paper from the trains because of an article, not printed by you, but by the *Sun* newspaper under the same group ownership, whilst Polish trades unionists in their embattled circumstances depend on papers like *The Times* to convey their case to the world.

Energy for prosperity

From Professor H. W. Singer

Sir, Your editorial on Energy for prosperity (January 12) rightly emphasises the importance of negotiating an understanding with the Opec countries. It also contains what must be the key components of any such understanding. However, two important components seem to be missing.

1. An agreement that the Opec countries will stop draining the resources of the poorer developing countries, thus lowering their import capacity and creating obstacles in the way of industrial country resources being made available. This will require Opec either to supply cheap oil at heavily reduced prices to these countries, as Venezuela and Mexico are already doing in the

Caribbean area, or else making automatic financial refunds. Such direct recycling would normally be preferable to indirect recycling and would reduce the load on the international monetary system.

2. In return, something will have to be offered to Opec. I think your editorial was not realistic in not containing any such concession to Opec. The concession which we should make is to offer Opec what they so dearly desire, i.e. inflation-proof investments for their surplus — granny bonds for Opec!

Yours faithfully,
H. W. SINGER,
The Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex,
Brighton,
Sussex.

Caribbean area, or else making automatic financial refunds. Such direct recycling would normally be preferable to indirect recycling and would reduce the load on the international monetary system.

Yours faithfully,
D. N. PARKES, Chairman,
Boston Deep Sea Fisheries Limited,
St Andrews Dock,
Hull.
January 20.

Two last thoughts for some rainmen at King's Cross who, as I see from your edition of this morning's date (January 26), still reject the commonsense advice of their union leadership to call it a day: The men who are blacking these papers today could be saying, "thank God for a free press" tomorrow.

When and if the final totalitarians break the proud spirit of the press they will achieve much that is final and absolute. And on that day free trade unions will die, too.

Yours sincerely,
CLAUDE MORRIS,
Investment Syndicate S.A.,
15a Lowndes Street, SW1.
January 26.

From Professor Raphael Loewy

Sir, You and I may be very grateful to Mr Steve Forey and his friends at King's Cross. They have demonstrated, 1, that they are prepared to sabotage the freedom of the press when it suits them, and that they have the muscle to do so; 2, the impotence of Aslef in regard to disciplining its members; 3, the reluctance of the TUC to dissociate itself from them; and 4, the conspicuous failure of the Labour Party to condemn them.

No doubt the electorate will remember this long enough to deny the responsibilities of government to a party that cannot bestir itself to protest at the interference with civil liberties by those whose support it depends on. I myself belong to no political party, but remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,
RAPHAEL LOEWY,
50 Gurney Drive, N2.
January 25.

Caribbean area, or else making automatic financial refunds. Such direct recycling would normally be preferable to indirect recycling and would reduce the load on the international monetary system.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. SINGER,
The Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex,
Brighton,
Sussex.

Caribbean area, or else making automatic financial refunds. Such direct recycling would normally be preferable to indirect recycling and would reduce the load on the international monetary system.

Yours faithfully,
D. N. PARKES, Chairman,
Boston Deep Sea Fisheries Limited,
St Andrews Dock,
Hull.
January 20.

A Soviet view of civil defence

From Dr M. R. Dando

Sir, I am writing with regard to the letter by Mr Edward Leigh, Chairman of the National Council for Civil Defence, which appeared in your columns on January 21. In this letter, entitled "Educative task for CND," it was again suggested that the Soviet Union has a massive and very efficient civil defence system designed to operate in a nuclear war. I am aware of the American literature on which this viewpoint is based, and, apparently unlike many of its British advocates, I am also aware of the American criticisms of this view.

Therefore, whilst I was in the Soviet Union on a Quaker University 21. In this letter, entitled "Educative task for CND," it was again suggested that the Soviet Union has a massive and very efficient civil defence system designed to operate in a nuclear war. I am aware of the American literature on which this viewpoint is based, and, apparently unlike many of its British advocates, I am also aware of the American criticisms of this view.

Therefore, whilst I was in the Soviet Union on a Quaker University 21. In this letter, entitled "Educative task for CND," it was again suggested that the Soviet Union has a massive and very efficient civil defence system designed to operate in a nuclear war. I am aware of the American literature on which this viewpoint is based, and, apparently unlike many of its British advocates, I am also aware of the American criticisms of this view.

Therefore, whilst I was in the Soviet Union on a Quaker University 21. In this letter, entitled "Educative task for CND," it was again suggested that the Soviet Union has a massive and very efficient civil defence system designed to operate in a nuclear war. I am aware of the American literature on which this viewpoint is based, and, apparently unlike many of its British advocates, I am also aware of the American criticisms of this view.

Therefore, whilst I was in the Soviet Union on a Quaker University 21. In this letter, entitled "Educative task for CND," it was again suggested that the Soviet Union has a massive and very efficient civil defence system designed to operate in a nuclear war. I am aware of the American literature on which this viewpoint is based, and, apparently unlike many of its British advocates, I am also aware of the American criticisms of this view.

Therefore, whilst I was in the Soviet Union on a Quaker University 21. In this letter, entitled "Educative task for CND," it was again suggested that the Soviet Union has a massive and very efficient civil defence system designed to operate in a nuclear war. I am aware of the American literature on which this viewpoint is based, and, apparently unlike many of its British advocates, I am also aware of the American criticisms of this view.

Therefore, whilst I was in the Soviet Union on a Quaker University 21. In this letter, entitled "Educative task for CND," it was again suggested that the Soviet Union has a massive and very efficient civil defence system designed to operate in a nuclear war. I am aware of the American literature on which this viewpoint is based, and, apparently unlike many of its British advocates, I am also aware of the American criticisms of this view.

Blood and Grail

From Dr L. A. Moritz

Sir, If a Latinist may venture among the theologians in the controversy that is sure to surround *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail* (Bevis Hillier's article, January 18), it may be worth while to point out that *Et in Arcadia ego* must rank high among misused Latin tags.

The Latin cannot mean what Goethe and many others (including apparently the Plantard family) took it to mean: "I too was in Arcadia." Its only possible meaning is "Even in Arcadia am I."

The association of the phrase with death (skulls or tombs) in the midst of Arcadian shepherds in numerous paintings, among which the Poussin is merely the most famous, shows that the *ego* in the phrase is death himself, and this association of the pastoral Arcadia with death goes back to Virgil's tenth Eclogue, which first placed idyllic shepherds in the Arcadian landscape. All this was pointed out nearly 50 years ago in a well-known essay by E. Panofsky (in *Philosophy and History, Essays presented to E. Cassirer*, Oxford, 1955) and has been repeated in various publications since; but it seems that the traditional misinterpretation is stronger than the obvious truth.

Yours etc,
L. A. MORITZ,
Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar,
University College,
P.O. Box 78,
Cardiff,
January 19.

Proper names

From the Reverend Courtney Atkin

Sir, It may be worth recalling the occasion on which, after a visit to Japan to show the flag, and an exchange of courtesies with a charming Japanese family, I received a letter of thanks addressed to the Rev. H. M. S. Albion.

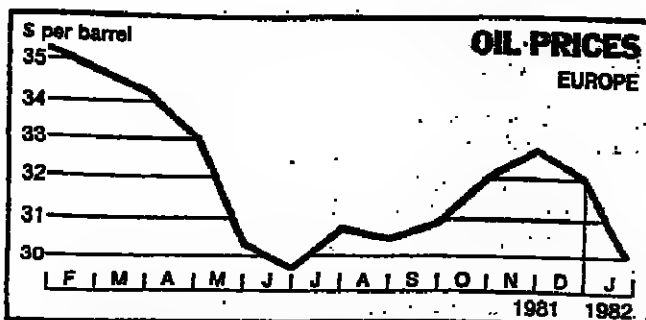
Yours faithfully,
COURTNEY ATKIN,
(formerly Chaplain, Royal Navy),
Pitcombe Rectory,
Burton, Somerset.
January 21.

From Mr Paul Watkins

Sir, The royal farms frequently receive invoices addressed to "HM Queen Esq".
Yours faithfully,
PAUL WATKINS,
Pastures Farm,
Sotherton,
Janetworth, Suffolk.
January 21.

BUSINESS NEWS

Oil crisis builds up



A crisis is building up in the oil market, as our chart shows. Spot crude prices have fallen sharply in Europe since the beginning of the year, despite attempts by Opec at three meetings last autumn to stabilize them, and the trend is being followed in America. Soviet sales of crude oil have been higher than expected as the Soviet Union seeks foreign exchange to pay for grain and technology imports. But demand has also been weak despite the severe winter in northern Europe. West German consumption fell by almost 19 per cent last year.

House deal 'concealed'

The was in which Lord Grade and Mr Jack Gill were granted similar options to buy their homes at cost from Associated Communications Corporation may have breached the companies act it was alleged in the High Court yesterday. During the Post Office pension fund's action to stop Mr Gill's golden handshake and in buying his house £100,000 lower than its market value, it was claimed that the options, granted in 1975, were never disclosed to shareholders, that Mr Gill's option was signed by Lord Grade and Lord Grade's option, granted three days earlier is thought to have been signed by Mr Hill. Mr Peter Millett QC, for the Post Office said there was evidence that Mr Gill's option was concealed from other ACC directors and the company's auditors. The case continues Friday.

Fewer jobs in pubs

Employment in pubs and clubs has declined by 20,000, of 5 per cent in the past year as beer sales have plunged, the Brewers' Society told the Chancellor yesterday when warning that further excise duty increases in the Budget would threaten more sales declines and impact additional jobs. The pub sector workforce has almost doubled to 268,000 in 1980, have been the worst hit, shedding nearly 8 per cent of employees. Taxation on beer had almost doubled since the Government entered office in 1979; it was pointed out by Mr Derek Palmer, Brewers' Society chairman and head of Bass. Beer production was down more than 5 per cent last year and sales are currently 8 per cent down with much bigger losses during the worst of the winter weather.

Mining loss

Leading Australian mining group MIM Holdings, showed the impact that lower metal prices are having on its trading results when it reported a loss for the six months to December 31.

It incurred a loss of \$4.5m (£2.64m) compared with a profit of \$78.5m for the previous corresponding period.

MIM directors said that the main cause for the loss was lower metal prices combined with a reduced volume of copper sales compared with the same period of the previous year.

How three top businessmen spend their day. Page 15

What's in store for the hire purchase sector. Page 18

Change at the top at Imperial Group. Page 18

MARKET SUMMARY

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 668.9 up 11.2
FT 100 63.80 up 0.23
FT all-share 325.73 up 5.78
Bargains 20,199

Relief at Wall Street's resilience to last week's United States money supply figures overcame yesterday's gloom and gains in every sector the FT index closed up 11.2 at 668.9.

The only big exception to this were two substantial rights issues which coupled with disappointing half year profits knocked 15p off Davy Corporation to 154p on news of its \$25m cash call.

Clyde Petroleum is looking to shareholders for £20m to finance an American acquisition and is not expected to have any trouble in raising the money, which was more than the market had expected.

ICL rose 4p to 45p on news that acceptances had been received for 95 per cent of its \$32.2m rights issue launched last December.

Second line oil issues performed well as the sector returned to favour after a long period in the doldrums, with Carless, Capel and Candecora putting on 6p apiece.

There was no great volume of trade in leaders but there were improvements with Ultramar up 15p to 44p, Lesmo rising 15p to 38p and Tricentral up 10p to 22p.

Stores reflected hopes of tax cuts in the budget and a slight increase in consumer spending over the last quarter with Debenhams at 76p, 6p better and GUS A up 18p to 50p among the best in two way trading.

Marka and Spencer closed at 144p, up 5p the 1981/2 high, but

trade was thin according to dealers.

Foods attracted speculative interest with old takeover prospect Unigate up 4p to 113p, while Huxley and Palmer put 4p to 114p on renewed talk that Allied Lyons would better the £72.6m bid made yesterday by Rowntree. United Biscuits added 3p to 129p in sympathy while other food shares were up 5p to 10p.

Further consideration of its figures put a further 6p on Rank Organisation to 195p after yesterday's 13p jump.

Messiah Ferguson Industrial Holdings more than doubled its profits in the nine months to November and the shares reflected this, closing up 4p to 84p.

Brokers Penney Easdale noted in a review of the equity market that some properties still relied largely on variable rate debt financing and their share prices could fall significantly as interest rates rise.

But leading property shares including Great Portland, M&P and Land Securities were all about 6p higher, in line with the market.

Banks gained 10p and insurances were 5p to 6p better. Ahead of tomorrow's results Union Discount was up 10p to 130p, but further consideration of yesterday's figures left Mercantile House down 13p to 44p.

After RTZ's victory in the battle to control Thos W. Ward attention switched to Tunnel, up 15p to 550p in anticipation of the terms to be offered by RTZ.

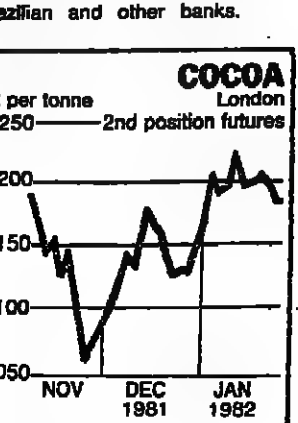
In line with the rest of the market gilts opened up 2p and put on a further 2p in after trading hours on news from the American bond markets. Long dated ended the day with gains of 2p while shorts closed up 2p.

Equity turnover on January 25 was £142.98m, (19,136 bar. gains).

Gareth David

COMMODITIES

Cocoa producers and consumers will today discuss a proposal that the levy on cocoa exports be increased from one cent a pound to three cents. This would be the International Cocoa Organization, which is meeting in London, will accept the offer of a \$120m loan from Brazilian and other banks.



TODAY

Employment in production industries (November)
Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing (November)
Stoppages due to industrial disputes (December)
Sir Michael Edwards at Commons Industry and Trade Select Committee giving evidence on BL corporate plan.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: The Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,863.40 down 42.86
Hong Kong: Exchange closed.

CURRENCIES

The dollar met profit-taking as US interest rates eased slightly

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.8705 up 160 points
Index 30.9 up 0.2
DM 4.3250
Fr. F 11.02
Yen 427
Dollar Index 110.1 down 0.4
DM 2.9137 down 220 points
Gold \$377.75 up \$5.75

MONEY MARKETS

Firm initially, rates eased slightly in late trading. The Bank provided £430m help on a forecast shortage of £400m, extending its 13% rate to Band 3 bills.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 14
3-month interbank 14% 14
9/16
Euro-Currency rates:
3-month dollar 15-15 1/4
3-month DM 10, 5/16-10
3/16
3-month Fr.F. 15%-15 1/4

Government overspends by £1,250m

By David Blake

Only eight weeks after the Chancellor announced revised spending plans for 1982-83, the Government has had to dig into the contingency reserve to find an extra £1,250m for spending programmes.

This will be shown by the detailed public spending plans published with the Budget. The money is expected to go on social security, housing and export credit guarantees.

At the same time, the Government has virtually finalized plans to increase its planned spending in 1983 by less than the expected rate of inflation. The plans may lead to new rows in the autumn as the Cabinet tries to hold total spending within limits.

The extra spending on programmes in the coming year, while it does not alter the public spending total, is bound to worry Treasury ministers seeking room for manoeuvre for tax cuts. The contingency reserve has now been whittled down to £2,500m and may be reduced even further by the time the White Paper on public spending is published on March 9.

After long, hard bargaining, the Government seems to have settled on only small increases in the amount of cash made available for public spending in 1983-4 and 1984-5. The White Paper will give all spending totals in cash terms, instead of trying to estimate the volume of spending, as in the past.

Total spending in 1982-3 will be £115,000m; in 1983-4 it is expected to be £128,500m, all in cash terms. That implies a rise of about 5% per cent in 1983-4 and a further 5% per cent in 1984-5.

The Government pledged itself last autumn to draw up plans based on the cost of public spending rising by 6 per cent in 1983-4 and 5 per cent in 1984-5. That would

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

	Cash in £000m
Planning total	81,882/128,545
Asset sales	107,118/121,128
Contingency reserve	0-0.5 -0.5 -0.5
Contingency reserve	0.3 2.5 4.0 5.0

Note: A minus sign (-) means that the government receives money. No allowance is made for shortfalls in the above figures. The contingency reserve is used for unexpected expenditure.

imply a slight squeeze in the volume of spending in the year beginning next April and about 14 per cent increase in 1984-5. But since those inflation figures were published, most private forecasters have suggested that prices will rise by more.

The much heralded privatization programme of selling off government assets is not expected to bring much benefit to the government's finances. It is forecast to raise only £500m this year, mostly from selling shares in British National Oil Corporation, £600m in 1983-4 and £600m in 1984-5.

To try to avoid problems experienced in recent years, the Treasury has insisted on holding back large sums for future years to pay for programmes which crop up later. As a result, only £118,000m has actually been committed to specific spending programmes in 1983-4 and £124,000m in 1984-5. That leaves £4,000m for the contingency reserve for next year and £5,000m for 1984-5.

The White Paper will probably form part of a general attempt to show what the Government's economic policies would look like from 1984 onwards, after the next general election. There may also be an attempt to fit all the policies into one framework.

The White Paper is not expected at present to say what proportion of the country's total output will be used as government expenditure.



The biggest consignment of Japanese cars ever to arrive at a British port — 5,540 Datsuns worth £29m — is being unloaded at Southampton

Japan to drop 67 trade curbs

From Peter Hazell, Tokyo, Jan 26

Japan is to eliminate or ease 67 non-tariff barriers which have impeded imports and led to friction between Japan and its Western industrialized trading partners.

Mr Shintaro Abe, Minister for Industry and International Trade, announced today that he will appoint a special ombudsman to look into the grievances of foreign businessmen who are confounded by Japan's complicated bureaucratic procedures.

The announcement was made today as EEC senior representatives met Japanese officials in Tokyo to ask Japan to increase the volume of its imports of manufactured goods and take other steps to reduce its long-sided surplus with Europe.

Officials said the Government will take steps next

week to eliminate or ease 67 non-tariff barriers which have impeded imports and led to friction between Japan and its Western industrialized trading partners.

Mr Abe also indicated that Japan might also soon lift curbs on 27 items, mainly agricultural products, which are currently subject to stiff import quotas.

"Time is running out. We must act quickly and things that can be done must be done now," Mr Abe warned.

Unless Japan produced evidence that steps are being taken to resolve the current state of trade disputes by June when the next economic summit is held in Paris, the free trade system may not be maintained," he added.

Mr Abe's warning came as the Finance Ministry released new statistics which

showed that Japan's trade imbalance with the community grew to a record \$10,326,000m (£5,581,000m) last year. "It will not do Japan any good if we do not respond to requests by United States and EC regarding non-tariff barriers."

Earlier, however, today, Yoshio Sakurachi, Foreign Minister, warned Western industrialized nations they will have to restructure their industries and become competitive if they hoped to reduce their huge trade deficits with Japan.

"Western nations should not be overly distracted by account ledgers on international trade but should revitalize their industries and economies under the principle of multi-lateral free trade," he said.

'Al Capone' jibe at Burton directors

By Peter Wainwright

Mr Cynthia Israel, a Burton Group shareholder, yesterday attacked the directors of the £112m clothing chain when she told them: "You make Al Capone look like a petty shoplifter."

Here was the only voice of dissent at the annual general meeting in the City's baroque Drapers' Hall which lasted just eight minutes and was attended by around 200 shareholders.

Afterwards she said: "I was most disappointed that no-one else backed me up. I feel that the institutions don't care about shareholders and I think that shareholders should speak up."

Mrs Israel spoke against boardroom plans (blocked by pension funds and insurance companies) to help Mr Ralph Halpern, 43, chairman and chief executive, buy a £275,000 Hampstead mansion. She also hit out at share options for directors, and the £4,014 expense of twice sending out to shareholders notice of resolutions for the meeting which she wanted deducted from directors' pay. She asked whether there were any hidden perks.

Mrs Israel got no applause. This was reserved for a second shareholder who said: "Give the directors as much as they want just so long as they continue to produce the dividend." Mrs Israel retorted after the members, "I think he was a stooge."

Mr Halpern told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Mrs Israel told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "It is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the first half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year."

Gower urges securities reform

By Lorna Bourke

Radical proposals for a complete reorganization of the investment and securities industry were put forward yesterday by Professor Laurence Gower, in a comprehensive preview of the entire framework of the current legislative controls.

His conclusion that the current legislative controls are inadequate and in some areas, most notably the Stock Exchange, and small investment advisers sector, virtually non-existent, will surprise few. But his recommendations for radical reform are likely to arouse strong feelings amongst members of the City investment community.

He is particularly critical of the Stock Exchange. "I see little prospect of effecting more needed reforms elsewhere unless the Exchange takes the lead, or of introducing comprehensive self-regulation unless the Stock Exchange collaborates. It seems obvious that there can be no comprehensive framework of regulation of securities if the all-important market for securities and a major segment of investment management and advice is divorced from it."

He acknowledges that his proposals for reform will be unpopular without the full collaboration of City institutions. If the exempted dealers in securities largely merchant banks and others remain excluded from the regulatory system, "A solution on these lines would not be feasible."

His proposals are based on the concept of self-regulation within a new statutory framework giving the Department of Trade overall control, but leaving the day-to-day policing of the industry to the self-regulatory bodies.

There would be at least four such agencies — the Stock Exchange, an extended Takeover Panel, the Unit Trust Association and a new and controversial body based on the existing Licensed Dealers Association which would cover a wide range of operators in the investment field from merchant banks down to one-man investment advisers.

It is this fourth category which is likely to meet the strongest opposition since the incidence of failures is likely to be the highest amongst small investment advisers and the merchant banks would inevitably have to foot the bill.

"We are going to be very chilly about that" was the immediate reaction from the Accepting Houses Committee, which sees the proposed self-regulatory body which its members would be obliged to join as only detrimental to the merchant banks. "We are not going to put our reputations on the line for the Norton Warburgs of this world."

The Stock Exchange gave an equally cool reception to the discussion paper.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman, said: "It does not at first sight make much sense to alter quite radically, well-tried and sensible means of regulating securities markets in order to deal with these problems."

But there are some activists in securities markets which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund."

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

LLOYDS & SCOTTISH

Decline of the credit independent

The formal announcement that Lloyds & Scottish, the finance house subsidiary of Bowmaker, has secured control of Bowmaker for £80m marks one of the final stages in the decline of the independent finance house sector.

There was a time when clearing banks snuffed at what they considered the downmarket operations of the finance houses but all that has changed in the 20 years since.

The instalment credit business is now dominated by the clearing banks and when the Trustee Savings Banks won control of UKT last year, there were no other major companies left in the market until Marsh & McLennan put Bowmaker up for sale last October in the auction arranged by merchant bank S. G. Warburg.

Lloyds, although it has developed its leasing business strongly, was left behind by the other clearing banks in developing its own in-house instalment credit capability. Snatching control of Lloyds & Scottish last March with a sharp-footed stock market operation was one big step in rectifying this and Lloyds is keen to buy out the 30.3 per cent stake in L & S owned by Royal Bank of Scotland Group.

Now with L & S taking over Bowmaker, subject only to approval from the Office of Fair Trading, which seems to be a formality, Lloyds has an instalment credit business which ranks close to the other clearers.

A dog's life

What is happening in Hongkong in this Year of the Dog, which is now being celebrated? According to the astrologers, this sign is unlikely to be helpful "to those hoping solely for commercial benefit" (Sally White writes).

Vast amounts of Hongkong

money are wrapped up in property — the booming commercial centre of Hongkong has been the basis of most of the Chinese fortunes.

The government has been buying up land in the New Territories next to China, and issuing what are referred to as Letter Bs — which give the right to land being developed for new towns, or industry or other developments of a set ratio — currently 5 sq feet of agricultural land to one of development land, for time unlimited. These letters, which can be traded on, are on a variety of time bases.

These instruments are a form of

option or warrant. They trade on a discount to property prices generally, but fluctuate even more widely and wildly.

At the moment the property market is not only hanging on to American interest rates (hoping for a fall), but also looking for a steer on what is going to happen to the future of the colony. In 1997 the lease China granted to Britain for the New Territories in Hongkong expires — most are 15 years so the financial community is regarding 1982 as crucial. This, of course, may be wrong, if the banks decide to switch to 12-year mortgages.



This is Hongkong's commercial centre which founded most local fortunes. Now it is the turn of the New Territories.

DAVY CORPORATION

£25m cash call to cut borrowings

Britain's engineering and construction giant, Davy Corporation, surprised the market yesterday with a £25m rights issue to steady its long-term finances.

The move is aimed to reduce Davy's year-end borrowings of £57m and gearing ratio of 63 per cent down to 27 per cent and so provide flexibility for expansion. Although Davy is not short of cash — it has £73m on

deposits — much of this is needed to cover the long gestation periods while tendering for contracts. Davy last raised money in 1975 with a £4.7m issue and has since funded business internally.

The call, coming with disappointing half-year figures, took the City by surprise but was not seen, as may have been expected, as a defensive strike against last year's above £143m bid from the Texan-based Enserch Corporation. Nevertheless the shares, which fell 17p to 155p, are still a good level above the 140p a share issue price. The terms are one new share for every four.

Shares in A. Monk, where Davy holds 8 per cent,

however, gained 4p to 62p on bid hopes.

Davy, now among the top six engineering contractors in the world, fell short of market forecasts with pre-tax profits of £5.6m in the six months to September against £6m. The market had looked for between £7m and £8m so full year profits have been revised down by £2m to some £20m. Total sales increased £65m to £388m.

BENJAMIN PRIEST

More losses

Losses continue at Benjamin Priest & Son (Holdings), the West-Midlands based engineers, but there are signs of light at the end of the tunnel.

As forecast at the last annual meeting, the losses have been reduced at the pre-tax level to £360,000. This compares with total losses last year of £1.5m and a profit for the corresponding period of £40,000.

Much of the reduction, according to Mr Charles Wardle, Chairman, has stemmed from last year's reorganisation resulting in the loss of 260 jobs from a workforce of 2,460. The improvement has continued into the second half, Mr Wardle adds, with a small profit reported from October to December.

However, he remains cautious about the possibility of a return to the black for the full year with the recent



Mr Charles Wardle, of Benjamin Priest & Son

spate of bad weather affecting orders.

As a result the board has been forced to cut the interim dividend which last year stood at 2.42p gross, and shareholders must wait until the full year before any decision is taken as to whether the final payment can be made.

Against all this, demand remains dull with sales falling from £22m to £19m and, as yet, there are no signs of an improvement with the recession still making itself felt.

MACARTHYS

Cheerless

The intense competition in the pharmaceutical industry shows little sign of abating and the downturn in profits announced yesterday at Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals, has come as no surprise to most observers.

Pre-tax profits for the six months to October 31 were down from £2.3m to £1.9m despite an increase in sales from £89.2m to £99.7m. The board has held the interim dividend at 2.857p gross.

Much of the profits shortfall has stemmed from the pharmaceutical distribution where in spite of an 11 per cent increase in sales, profits fell from £1.1m to £1.3m amid further intense competition.

Elsewhere, pharmaceutical wholesaling continues to mark time with margins again under pressure. The board expects little improvement in this sector during the remainder of the year. A small downturn is also reported in the veterinary side where profits slipped from £196,000 to £193,000. But there has been a balanced and improved performance in the surgical and pharmaceutical manufacturing sectors.

LATEST RESULTS

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
or Fm	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Atlantic Assets (S)	(—)	0.230(23)	0.070(05)	(—)	(—)	(0.58)
S. C. Banks (S)	35.4(32.09)	0.690(69)	19.1(14.6)	2.25(2)	6/4	(6.25)
Davy Corp (S)	368.2(323)	6.59(6.03)	4.8(4.8)	2.2(2)	7/4	7.37(7.7)
Ferguson Ind (S)	83.9(81.4)	0.461(46)	—	—	—	—
Macarthy's Pharm (S)	99.7(88.2)	1.9(1.9)	10(12)	2(2)	6/4	(7.0)
B. Priest (S)	18.8(21.9)	0.360(0.4)	2.13(0.24)	(—)	(—)	(2.3)
Wm Somerville (S)	2.26(1.78)	0.040(0.043b)	3.3(3.4b)	0.50(0.55)	(—)	(1.1)

(Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on per share basis. Earnings in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.426. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=Adjusted for prior issue, b=Loss, c=For nine months.

COMMODITIES

COPPER was steadier. Afternoon — Higher. Cash 2550-2700 a tonne. Three months 2550-2700. Six months 2550-2700. Nine months 2550-2700. Twelve months 2550-2700. Copper is a key industrial metal and its price is closely watched by investors and manufacturers alike.

TIN was steady. Afternoon — Higher. Cash 2550-2700 a tonne. Three months 2550-2700. Six months 2550-2700. Nine months 2550-2700. Twelve months 2550-2700. Tin is a key industrial metal and its price is closely watched by investors and manufacturers alike.

SILVER was steady. Afternoon — Higher. Cash 2550-2700 a tonne. Three months 2550-2700. Six months 2550-2700. Nine months 2550-2700. Twelve months 2550-2700. Silver is a key industrial metal and its price is closely watched by investors and manufacturers alike.

ALUMINIUM was steady. Afternoon — Higher. Cash 2550-2700 a tonne. Three months 2550-2700. Six months 2550-2700. Nine months 2550-2700. Twelve months 2550-2700. Aluminium is a key industrial metal and its price is closely watched by investors and manufacturers alike.

PLATINUM was steady. Afternoon — Higher. Cash 2550-2700 a tonne. Three months 2550-2700. Six months 2550-2700. Nine months 2550-2700. Twelve months 2550-2700. Platinum is a key industrial metal and its price is closely watched by investors and manufacturers alike.

CLYDE PETROLEUM

Raise funds now and avoid problems later

While Clyde Petroleum was unveiling its £20.1m rights issue yesterday, posted oil prices were at their weakest for months. But this does credit to Clyde's timing: it is clear that smaller oil companies which do not raise funds now could find the going harder in a few months (Michael Prest writes).

Clyde is looking beyond its immediate needs to funding requirements over the next 18 months or two years. Just as important as the issue of one share for every one held, is the proposal that borrowing powers be almost trebled from £48m to £117m. Non-recourse borrowings are to be excluded from borrowing limits.

The issue itself is somewhat bigger than the market expected, but that can be justified in part by the value of the assets Clyde is acquiring. The 13.3 per cent net production interest in the North Sea's 50m barrels conservatively estimated as the total reserves. The Cordova Buckles interests in Texas will take Clyde further into the market to which, like many small British oil companies, it is attracted.

Clyde, therefore, is acquiring these interests at 15 to 20 per cent below their market value. Perhaps this is just as well. Spot oil prices have plummeted in Rotterdam

over the last two weeks, and the evidence of Iraq's attempt to sell oil — for example, to Japan and probably to British Petroleum — suggests that the market is still weakening.

Once again, the oil market is in the throes of a classic conflict: the gap between posted prices and spot prices. As the gap has widened, largely because the Saudis will neither lower the market price of \$34 a barrel, nor their production of 8.5m barrels a day, spot and futures market volatility has increased. The London International Petroleum Exchange (which offers a heating oil contract), is therefore, handling record volumes. Oil traders all over Europe, including those in Rotterdam and along the Rhine (who viewed futures with suspicion) are heading in the market. If what they are saying is right, action must be taken to support crude oil prices.

Oil producers are acutely aware of the problem. It is wrong to suggest that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries is on the verge of breaking up. But individual members are safeguarding their future. Suggestions that Kuwait is interested in Gulf Oil's European downstream operation indicate that some producers are behaving much like the oil companies which are supposed to be their adversaries.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Weyerhaeuser, which has reported a 32 per cent decline in 1981 per share operating earnings, expects several months of unfavourable domestic market. The company's operating earnings deteriorated through 1981, with the pace increasing late in the year. The timber and housing recovery depends on a decline in long-term interest rates, and of resumption of growth in pulp, paper and packaging demand depends on when the general economy recovers. The

WALL STREET

New York, Jan 26. — Concern about President Reagan's State of the Union speech later tonight ended a mild uptrend and stocks finished the day narrowly lower.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 3.90 points in morning trading but then lost momentum in the afternoon and finished 1.24 down, at 841.51.

Leadership led advances around 750 to 680 and volume widened to some 45 million shares from 43.17 million yesterday.

Among the day's movers, the

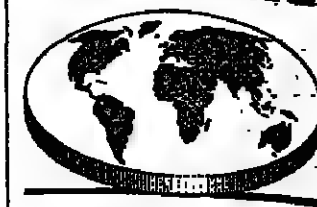
company said that its cash flow from operations decreased by 17 per cent in 1981 to \$673.7m (\$536.4m).

American Express's board has approved a plan to issue one five-year stock purchase warrant for each 100 shares held and cash will be given in lieu of fractional warrants. The warrants will be issued to shareholders of record on February 11. Application for listing of the warrants will be made with the American Stock Exchange.

Nixdorf Computer should pay an unchanged dividend of Dm8 per share in 1981 after turnover rose 24 per cent to Dm1,930m (\$448.8).

The West German computer company did not comment on 1981 earnings.

INTERNATIONAL



FRANCE

The French Government is facing an increase of about Fr8,000m (\$801m) in the cost of its nationalization programme under its new system for calculating compensation to shareholders. The new cost could be Fr7,000m — Fr9,000m higher taking the total to between Fr41,000m-Fr43,000m. Compensation paid out to shareholders of quoted companies and banks is likely to reach Fr35,000m from Fr27,000m. The government is also now facing pressure from shareholders of the two armament companies, Matra and Avions Marcel Dassault, for an improvement in the terms they are to receive for surrendering 51 per cent of their capital.

WEST GERMANY

West German car maker Audi NSU will invest Dm1,700m (£388.1m) over the next two years, mainly for modernizing its plants in Ingolstadt and Neckarsulm. The Volkswagenwerk subsidiary said part of the amount had already been invested in a new paintshop. Audi anticipates that 1981 profit would differ considerably from Dm70.4m earnings the company achieved in 1980.

UNITED STATES

Sales of United States built cars for their lowest level in mid-January since 1961, the five national car makers reported yesterday. They sold 129,794 cars, off 15.8 per cent on a daily rate basis from 137,000 in the same period in 1981.

Exxon net profits last year rose from marginally higher last year from \$5,500m (\$2,927.4m) to \$5,550m as a fall in fourth-quarter earnings from \$1,340m to \$1,065m.

U.S. Steel's fourth-quarter earnings dropped from \$190m (\$101m) to \$102m on sales of \$3,300m.

JAPAN

An official Japanese delegation will visit the United States and Western Europe, including Britain, next month to study their energy management systems and explore the possibility of international cooperation to cope with energy crisis.

A weak domestic market and restrictions on exports to the United States, Canada and Western Europe held Japan's car production to 11.18 million units in 1981, up only 1.2 per cent from the previous year. The Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said yesterday.

IRAN

Iran has offered Japan a loan of \$541m (£287m) to complete the joint Iran/Japan petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini, according to Opecra, the Opec agency based in Vienna.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Japanese Toyota company, Ford and Renault were the only car manufacturers to boost its sales in South Africa last year, but they failed to knock Volkswagen off the top of the league.

A total of 453,542 cars and commercial vehicles were sold in 1981. Car sales rose over the year by 8.8 per cent to 301,528, while commercial vehicles sales were up 18.75 per cent to 152,014 units.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds.	14%
C. Hoare & Co	14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 2 day deposit on sum of £10,000 and up to £10,000

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Gross	Yld	P/E	Vol
121	100	98	ABN Rides 10% CULS	121	—	10.0	8.3	—	—	—
75	62	60	Airprug Group	45	—	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2	—
51	33	31	Armstrong & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	6.5	—
203	187	185	Bardon Hill	203	—	9.0	7.8	9.9	12.0	—
104	82	80	Deborah Services	82	—	6.0	7.3	4.1	7.7	—
129	97	95	Frank Horsell	129	—	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9	—
76	39	37	Frederick Parker	76	—	1.7	2.2	33.0	—	—
78	46	44	George Blair	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	91	IPC	94	—	7.3	7.8	6.8	10.2	—
105	100	98	Isis Conf Prof	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—	—
130	108	106	James Burroughs	95	—	7.0	7.4	3.0	6.7	—
234	250	248	Robert Jenkins	113	—	8.7	7.7	5.2	10.4	—
59	51	49	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9	—
222	167	165	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9	—
15	10	9	Twinklond Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	64	Twinklond 15% UL5	75	—	15.0	20.0	—	—	—
44	27	25	Unilock Holdings	27	—	3.0	11.1	4.8	8.2	—
103	75	73	Walter Alexander	75	—	6.4	8.5	4.9	8.7	—
263	212	210	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3	—

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Agency)

7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1982, \$3,000,000 principal amount of its 7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for each redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

19	7915	9182	1100	8703	9825	10092	9472	4997	16678	7765	10028	3096	3461	3557	3877	2978	2919	2668	2747	2906	4107	4000	4471	4078	4774
18	1537	1817	1148	9703	9825	10092	9472	4997	16678	7765	10028	3096	3461	3557	3877	2978	2919	2668	2747	2906	4107	4000	4471	4078	4774
17	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
16	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
15	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
14	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
13	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
12	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
11	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
10	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
9	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
8	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
7	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
6	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
5	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
4	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
3	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
2	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773
1	1547	3211	8156	8749	9747	10512	12639	14119	19089	17863	19634	23089	23078	26509	26507	29781	29780	27026	27026	29067	41081	4001	4480	4079	4773

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Sir Max and the Savoy

When the reticent millionaire hotelier Sir Max Joseph (below) made a rare public appearance yesterday he gave a revealing tip about his rival, Sir Charles Forte.



Sir Max and Lady Joseph yesterday.

Sir Max is chairman of the hotels and brewing group, Grand Metropolitan, but yesterday he was concentrating on the much smaller Norfolk Capital Hotels, of which he is chairman and stepson Peter Eyles is managing director.

Sir Max and Lady Eileen Joseph attended the opening of Norfolk Capital's Old Poodle Dog restaurant in Sloane Square.

Of Norfolk Capital, Sir Max told me: "I'm looking to sell some hotels, upgrade others and perhaps buy some more."

One he is not after, I gather, is the Savoy — but Sir Max tells me Sir Charles Forte, of Trust House Forte, would like another wrestle with Sir Hugh Wonnor for control of the Savoy Group, probably this June.

"And I think he will win," says Sir Max of Sir Charles. "He deserves to."

Lady Joseph advised on the decor of the restaurant — which is aimed at Chelsea's lady shoppers. She has a restaurant of her own in Mayfair, the Snooty Fox, and she tells me she is annoyed with Whitbread chairman Charles Tidbury for planning to open a chain of pub-restaurants of the same name.

Our stories of the Great Snow are now just a memory, but how about this one from Canada. Two men have just hitchhiked almost 150 miles through the frozen Ontario countryside from Windsor, to a court in Woodstock, to face charges of attempted robbery. The case was adjourned because of bad weather, so they hitchhiked back again.

Mrs Cohen's two-year hitch

Civil servant Janet Cohen (below) is strengthening her already considerable links with the private sector by taking up a two-year stint as an assistant director in the



corporate finance department of merchant bankers Charterhouse (right). Mrs Cohen, a solicitor, has been seconded to the bank from the Department of Industry, where she is an assistant secretary. At the DoI she has recently been involved in the restructuring of the private steel sector and in the new £22m assistance to steel castings firms.

She would like to get up on takeovers and mergers at C.J. Her closest links with the private sector is with her husband Jim, a director of GEC Transportation.

Ross Davies

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Timothy W. N. Guinness has been appointed executive director responsible for all aspects of the Guinness Mahon banking group's investment management activities. He was previously a director in the corporate finance division. He succeeds Sir David Hill-Wood who has now assumed a wider business development role within Guinness Mahon.

Sir Guy Fison has succeeded Mr David Rutherford as chairman of the Wine Development Board, and Mr Philip Wetz is the new deputy chairman in place of Mr Gilbert Aikens.

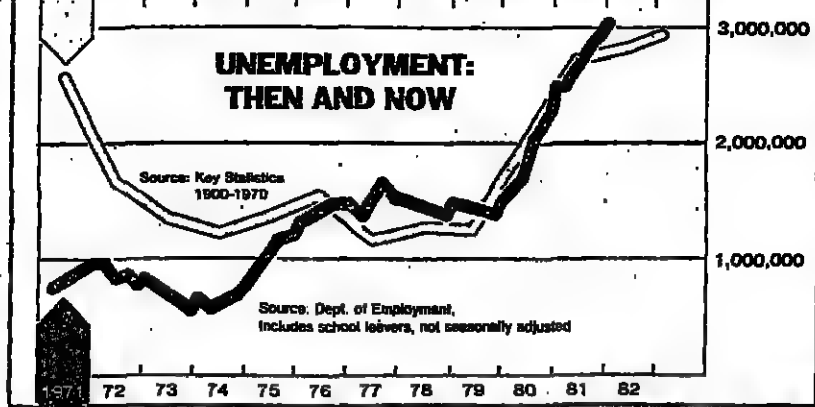
Lord Valzey has been appointed a non-executive director of London & Scottish Marine Oil.

Mr E. Wynn Owen has been re-elected chairman of The Life Offices' Association. Mr M.H. Field has been re-elected deputy chairman.

Mr Bruce T. Smith has been appointed as a non-executive director of Royal Trust Company of Canada. Mr R.H.M. Lindsey has been appointed alternate director for Mr P.T. Guntun on the board of Hartmann Malaysian Estates.

Melvyn Westlake examines some disturbing parallels with "the Thirties"

Unemployment: 3 million and rising with no end in sight



Mass unemployment should never be allowed to occur again, it was said after the tragedy of the inter-war years. The famous White Paper on employment policy, published in 1944 said: "The Government accept as one of their primary aims and responsibilities the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment after the war." Yet today, with the level of jobless more than three million, there are more people registered out of work than ever.

Most medium-term forecasts are predicting that the jobless total will remain more than three million until at least the mid-1980s — which is as far as projections often go — or even the 1990s. The more pessimistic see the number without work rising above four million.

It begins to look as if the years of virtually full employment in the 1950s and 1960s were an aberration rather than a new dawn. A gentle upward drift in the level of unemployment was evident in the later 1960s. The trend accelerated in the 1970s, with the jobless total exceeding one million in 1975 for the first time in post-war history. It then surged to more than two million in 1980. In the lifetime of the present Government, unemployment has more than doubled.

Britain is not alone in seeing dole queues lengthen. Total unemployment in the West is pushing up towards 30 million. In the United States, unemployment is within a whisker of a post-war record. There are now more jobless in Germany than at any time since the early 1950s and the number has doubled in twelve months.

However, as a percentage of the labour force, Britain's jobless rate is one of the highest among the major industrialized nations. It is 12.5 per cent — or one eighth of the labour force. This relative performance echoes the situation during the inter-war period. The United Kingdom did not enjoy the kind of boom experienced by other countries in the 1920s and unemployment here was almost continuously above 10 per cent from 1921 to 1939, reaching a peak of 22 per cent — just under three million — in the winter of 1932-33.

But during the worst of the slump, the United Kingdom fared slightly better than elsewhere. It is estimated that 30 million people were out of a job in the main industrialized nations and one worker in four was without a job in the United States and Germany.

The statistics for the period are, of course, imperfect and far less comprehensive than those today. In the United Kingdom they were usually based on insured workers and excluded categories such as the self-employed, agricultural workers and married women. The figures for the inter-war years, therefore, underestimate the extent of unemployment.

The lack of work in those days was much more of a regional problem than it is today. In the 1920s, unemployment most acutely affected the areas dependent upon the declining export industries — coalmining, textiles, iron and steel, and shipbuilding. Before 1914, these provided three-quarters of the country's exports and employed a quarter of the working population. After the First World War the industries contracted sharply in the

face of declining world trade, an over-valued currency and competition from rival industrial nations. Although all regions were affected in the trough of the depression, by the middle 1930s unemployment had reverted to the pattern of the previous decade. The disparity between the unemployment rates of the more prosperous southern half of the country and the regions of the west and north was very marked. The percentage of the labour force without work in the worst hit regions of Wales, Scotland, Northern England and North-east Ireland was two to four times greater than in London and the South East in the middle 1930s.

In Jarrold, Maryport, Merthyr and Motherwell, the level of unemployment was, respectively, 68, 57, 62 and 37 per cent. By contrast, in Coventry, Oxford, Luton and St Albans, unemployment ranged between 4 and 8 per cent (figures quoted by Stevenson and Cook in their publication *The Slump*).

The regional pattern of unemployment today bears some resemblance to that earlier period. Again, it is Wales, Scotland and the North that are amongst the regions worst hit. But the gap between them and the South East is a lot smaller. That most affluent part of the country has seen unemployment rise from one in 50 in the mid-1970s to one in 12. Apart from Northern Ireland, no region has more than one-in-seven of its workers idle, although the rate is much higher in some inner cities.

The relative decline of the once-prosperous West Midlands is the striking consequence of today's recession. Once the home of many of the new industries that

flowered in the boom years, the region is experiencing some of the highest unemployment in the country as its manufacturing industry contracts and jobs are wiped out.

Employment in manufacturing has fallen by nearly a fifth in the country as a whole during the last three years. The biggest decline has been in mechanical engineering, metal manufacture and textiles. Outside of manufacturing, the construction industry has taken the brunt of the recession.

The relative share of manufacturing employment has been declining steadily since the 1950s. One big change, however, is that now there is no room in the service industries or on the Government payroll for those who lose their jobs in manufacturing.

In the 1970s, employment in the government sector rose by about 900,000. Employment in the service industries also showed substantial growth. In 1980 and 1981, jobs in these sectors were also disappearing.

At the same time that employment has been contracting, the labour force has been growing, as children born during the baby boom of the 1960s reach working age. A similar situation occurred in the 1930s. An expanding workforce was a major reason that unemployment remained high for so long during that earlier period.

The economic arguments, too, have not changed much during the last half century. One body of economists believe that today's recession is the result of an insufficient demand for the goods that the economy is capable of producing. Because of worries about the balance of payments or

inflation, British governments have been unable or unwilling to boost demand to a level which would ensure that most people could get a job. The problem has been made much more acute by the rise in the price of oil. This has reduced growth throughout much of the world.

As Britain has oil of its own, it is not the direct effects of the price increase that have hurt us so much as the indirect effects, through the fall in income growth elsewhere.

Governments in the West have generally been more concerned about the inflationary consequences of the oil price rise than about the impact on economic activity. They have responded by adopting tough monetary and budgetary policies that have depressed output still further. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, these policies have a much more depressing effect than the 1979-80 oil price rise.

This is happening at a time when the labour force is rising in most industrial countries. According to one estimate, the recorded labour force of Europe's community rose by five million between 1973 and 1981. A further three million people are expected to be looking for jobs by 1985.

The idea that the recession is largely the result of insufficient demand is rejected by some economists who attribute the causes to problems on the supply side of the economy. It is said that monopoly wage bargaining has pushed wages too high and priced workers out of jobs. It is also argued that the various benefits paid to the unemployed are too generous and consequently remove the incentive to look for work.

Government intervention and the expanding public sector are also said to have damaged private enterprise, impaired efficient markets and reduced underlying growth potential.

These arguments are essentially the same as those put forward in the 1930s — but in a modern guise. Then, as now, Britain had suffered greatly from an over-valued exchange rate. The Treasury held firm, during the inter-war period, to the contention that all unemployment was caused by excessively high wage rates. Confronted by calls from Keynes and others for more government spending, Treasury mandarins insisted that such spending was in itself destructive of underlying economic resources.

But it is not just the misery of mass unemployment in the inter-war years that still haunts us today. There is another legacy — that of industrial conflict, restrictive trade union practices and demarcation disputes. Many of the industrial practices so deplored today, originated half a century ago in attempts by workers to share the available work. Much of the bitterness that now surrounds labour relations derives from the folk memories of past battles when unemployment was high and wages were forced down. The divisive "them" and "us" attitudes prevalent in industry became deeply embedded in the 1930s — the "Devil's Decade".

The great danger is that a return to mass unemployment could bequeath a similar legacy for the next 50 years.

Business Editor

Gower presents his case

Professor Laurence Gower's comprehensive discussion paper on investor protection or more accurately, the lack of investor protection — will create quite a few ripples in City ponds.

Few would disagree with the basic concepts of his preferred solution: self-regulation within a statutory framework. But several City institutions, namely the merchant banks and the Stock Exchange, are likely to have something to say about the role envisaged for them by Professor Gower. Some will, no doubt, dispute that any changes are necessary.

Professor Gower proposes that a new Securities Act should replace the outdated Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, which would clearly define what is, and what is not a security. It would then become an offence to carry on business in securities unless registered with one of the relevant self-regulatory bodies recognised by the Department of Trade.

These self-regulatory agencies would be either of the registration council type or with insurance brokers or a professional association. The distinction between licensed and exempt dealers in securities would be abolished.

Gower suggests that a minimum of four recognised agencies would be required. These would be the Stock Exchange, an enlarged Panel on Takeovers, the Unit Trust Association and a fourth and likely to be the most contentious of his proposals — an amalgam of merchant banks, licensed dealers and investment advisers and managers.

It is acknowledged that without the cooperation of the merchant banks and the existing licensed dealers, this fourth, and most important category, will have no credibility.

However, the merchant banks are likely to have some strong views on the desirability of being lumped in the same category as the one-man investment consultancy in Croydon High Street, and it is this sector of the investment industry which is likely to have the highest incidence of failures.

Professor Gower has few illusions about how his discussion paper will be received. "I will no doubt, hear much from those who market securities and from institutional investors." And he has dispensed penetrating criticisms of current regulatory practices — or lack of them — of several City institutions, not least of all the Stock Exchange.

His discussion paper is bound to stir up considerable reaction among the investment community. Whether he eventually succeeds in provoking both the City and the Government into producing much-needed protection for small investors, is another matter. But, as Gower himself observes, "this is a matter of some public importance."

it is going to be interesting to see how the institutions play their hands come application time tomorrow morning. The previous issue, in July, was a right old affair, with the Bank getting the whole issue away in double quick time once it had decided to bow to the market's demand for a more effectively established a going yield of close on 3 per cent. From the institutions' viewpoint, that gave them a stock that has subsequently performed reasonably well, in part compensating for the underperformance of the Mark I.

This time round, the Bank has tried to beef up the attractions of the stock. The size of the issue is cut from £1,000m to £750m, the coupon goes up to 2½ per cent, and the partly paid element allows fund managers to book their holdings now, while using the call money to play the conventional stocks until a week after the Budget. If, that is, they feel the conventional market to be worth playing.

Whether this star-billing will prove enough to draw the shoppers remains to be seen. This time round, fund managers will probably assume that the Bank will not prove such a pushover and that there are limits to the kind of bargain they can drive. Indeed, some holders of the existing stocks might prefer the authorities to draw a firm line and make it clear that they are not prepared to see the yield driven higher on each and every new issue — a nauseam. But I somehow doubt that any of these thoughts will stop fund managers from trying it on.

Imps First step

The head office reorganization at Imperial Group is merely the tip of major changes underway at a company which accounts for 4.5 per cent of all consumer spending in the United Kingdom. Mr Geoffrey Kent, the new chairman has been searching for a corporate strategy aimed at transforming Imps from an ailing giant trapped in a declining market, into a leaner, fitter outfit.

The hope is that the radical restructuring will be relatively painless. But in the tobacco division, whose market share has dropped from 60 per cent to around 50 per cent over the past five or six years, there may have to be factory closures — particularly with national cigarette sales down by 15 per cent since last spring.

Second, the future of the J.B. Eastwood poultry subsidiary, bought for a price of £40m three years ago, is in doubt. Imps watchers believe it is up for sale. Third, there is a problem of how to make the Howard Johnson acquisition pay for itself. Losses totalling £10m in the six months to April 1981 and fast food chains in the United States have seen their heyday.

The investment community has long been aware of Imps' root problems, with its traditional products undergoing secular decline, hastened by recession, and its diversification policy proving less than successful. But the shares have moved from 60p in November to 77p in the belief that first, there will be drastic surgery, and second, that the company's figures due on February 11, could, with the help of accounting niceties, turn out at perhaps £100m pretax — against £124m previously — rather than the £285m expected last autumn.

Longer-term, with Chancellor likely to hit smokers and drinkers to new saturation points, it must be a fair bet that Imps' profile will look very different by the middle of the decade.

Indexed stock Round three

The authorities' decision to announce a new indexed government stock last Friday took the City by surprise. What were the authorities up to? Were they simply reinforcing the message that they were determined to lead interest rates lower, making further conventional funding unnecessarily dear at the present level of yields? Or were they offering a bolt-hole to those who fear that any attempt to lead short-term rates down too fast will simply worsen inflationary expectations later this year? Possibly a bit of both, and

Timetable for life at the top

"Desk? Why do I need a desk?" asks Sir John Clark, the chairman of Plessey, from a deep, comfortable armchair in his Millbank office. From the right-hand pocket of his jacket he produces a daily scribbling card, and from the left a bespoke pocket book.

The paperwork should be entirely flexible. A secretary to a paperworker is a slave to detail. What papers there are stay on my secretary's desk until they are ready for filing. And we use a signing book. So what do I want a desk for?

On the left of the hexagonal Lutyens desk in the office of BP chairman Peter Walters is a pile of papers and folders. Memos and letters are scattered over the blotter. Some of the reading matter in that pile, admits Walters, will go unused. There simply won't be time.

The idea of a personal assistant is firmly rejected. "Putting an intermediary between a chairman and his executives can leave you open to dangerous misinterpretation," says Walters.

Christopher Hogg, chairman of Courtaulds, agrees: "Unless you can make a PA's function absolutely clear, you create more work, not less."

Of the three industry chiefs, Hogg who is 45, is the first to arrive at the office. By the time Peter Walters has settled down to his chauffeur's Daily Mail for the short ride from home to Britannic House, Hogg has already parked his bicycle, shed his weather-proofs, scanned The Financial Times and spent half an hour reflecting on the previous day's business. "Cycling," says Hogg, "is one way of keeping in touch with the outside world: one can too easily become cosseted by chauffeurs and secretaries."

Sir John Clark, who is up at 6.30am organizing the family takes his exercise on foot — but cheats a little. His chauffeur drops him at the day's chosen starting point and picks him up further on.

Walters begins his Monday mornings in company with his six managing directors.



Hogg: in by bike Clark: needs no desk



Walters: reads chauffeur's newspaper.

The meeting is divided into three parts: the first for formal presentations; the second for a round-table report on the previous week; the third for social, personal and personal matters. The meeting works to a strict time limit, although the second period is given greater elasticity.

Plessey's key meetings tend to be more loosely structured and to start in the afternoon rather than the morning, lasting until the early evening if necessary. "I hate agenda items," says Sir John, "and it is a mistake to take big decisions under pressure of time."

It was also a mistake to become a "professional" director with a seat on boards here, there and everywhere. "You can only do that at the expense of your own business," Sir John holds just one directorship — with the Banque Nationale de Paris. He sits on the Defence Industries Council and is vice-president of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

Christopher Hogg is even more single-minded: his time belongs exclusively to Courtaulds. He understands the argument that outside experience can be useful, but maintains that there are barely enough hours in the day to run his own show let alone get involved in other people's.

Like Sir John, Walters has just one external board commitment as a non-executive director of NatWest Bank. But he is on the General Council of British Shipping; is vice-president of the Institute of Manpower Studies, and a member of the National Institute for Economic and Social Research.

AT WORK: CHAIRMAN'S DAY

By Robin Laurance

Sir John and Hogg are reluctant to accept speaking engagements — Sir John likes to be in bed soon after News at Ten, and Hogg makes an exception if the subject is one which he happens to want to focus his mind on. Walters is generous with his evenings but there are certain criteria to be met before he accepts. "And I draw the line at attending more than three functions in a row."

Walters also draws a line at the number of people to have direct access to his office. They number about 20 and include main board directors, and the managers of public affairs and government relations. In contrast, Christopher Hogg runs an open

him, it's business dinners. Lunch at the office offers an opportunity for general and relaxed discussion with senior staff.

Neither Walters nor Sir John makes a day-to-day responsibility for their companies. Hogg very definitely does. He is out of the office only one day in the week — never more if he can help it. "My absence would hold things up," he says. Overseas trips are kept short. If a day in the United States is all that is needed, that is how long he stays.

"There is no substitute for being here on the spot. It is not my job to visit the troops." Peter Walters, at 50 BP's youngest ever chairman, has been in charge for less than four months and is still making up his mind about visiting the troops. He thinks it is probably not his job to go out of his way to be "seen" or to become anything of a public figure.

Sir John is out and about as much as time allows. "Too many industrialists get bogged down with personnel matters or accounting. What they tend to forget is that the business of making profit is product." So he calls regularly on the company's research laboratories and visits the main manufacturing sites at least twice a year.

Some of the time he has lost by travelling around the country has been won back through restructuring the company's management system. "Since the CEO has been in existence, I have had more time to think," said Sir John.

That thought tends to come to fruition rather early in the morning which, he says, is a damn nuisance. "I had two ideas two nights running at 4.17 am."

Lunch is very much part of the working day. Going out to lunch, says Sir John, is too time-consuming; having people in to lunch is a business necessity — and not infrequently a pleasure, even though being on a permanent diet is purgatory. His guests are mostly customers, and he expects to entertain two or three times a week. Walters entertains with about the same frequency but tends to have a slightly broader cross-section of guests. On days when there are no visitors he has lunch on a tray at his desk.

Christopher Hogg, however, is not at all in favour of the great English lunch: for

NatWest Investment Accounts

NatWest announces that with effect from Friday, January 29th, 1982, the rate applied to SIX MONTH NOTICE INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS will be 14% per annum and THREE MONTH NOTICE INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS will be 13½% per annum.

National Westminster Bank Limited

Williams and
Hixson Ltd
Remise, Mr. J.
Keevan, Mr. S.
R. Lancaster
Industrial, do
Judgment, do
whether an em
in discussing
reducing ou
the employer
with current
and the em
which is need
maximum po
redundancies.
with the app
to adopt, ab
electing emp
and employ
ment employ
ment agree
arranged by M
Williams, Mr
Povis. The
industrial, th
summarize t
it has been
the employe
Ltd. The em
Lid. The em
managerial t
agreed.
Mr. David
appearing, M
the employe

Repu

Veris & Sou
Council
before the ju
of M. L. Cl
E. A. Welch
incident de
product, ma
if he contr
an impleme
committed
was not im
employer co
agitated and
employee.
The govern
ment Agree
ment, Mr. J
RFL 333, 4
unreported
incident co
investigator
dropped.
expressed in
new 300, 40
of 40 and
Carrington
330. The tim
assure the
in employe
on a de
in industrial
summarize
and the em
that his emp
investigator
City Comm

authorized L

Football

Bristol City may close in two weeks if plan is not approved

Bristol City Football Club will close within two weeks unless a "last hope" survival plan is accepted. The club's directors, who have been approved by the creditors, are now in a desperate race to secure a new company to take over the club's assets. The plan, which was approved by the creditors, involves the sale of the club's assets, including the stadium and the players, for a total of £150,000. The plan also includes the appointment of a new manager and the restructuring of the club's finances. The club's directors are now in a desperate race to secure a new company to take over the club's assets. The plan, which was approved by the creditors, involves the sale of the club's assets, including the stadium and the players, for a total of £150,000. The plan also includes the appointment of a new manager and the restructuring of the club's finances.

From celebration to crisis

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Every club has its dark days. For Bristol City, the crisis has come. The club, which was once a success story, is now in a desperate race to survive. The club's directors are now in a desperate race to secure a new company to take over the club's assets. The plan, which was approved by the creditors, involves the sale of the club's assets, including the stadium and the players, for a total of £150,000. The plan also includes the appointment of a new manager and the restructuring of the club's finances.

Derby job suits Clough

By Stuart Jones
Nottingham Forest should know within a week whether their manager, Brian Clough, is to leave the club and become manager of Derby County. Clough, who has been at Forest since 1977, is now in a desperate race to secure a new company to take over the club's assets. The plan, which was approved by the creditors, involves the sale of the club's assets, including the stadium and the players, for a total of £150,000. The plan also includes the appointment of a new manager and the restructuring of the club's finances.

Snooker

Reardon rallies to put Taylor out

By Sydney Friskin
Ray Reardon, who has won the world professional snooker title six times, survived a tense battle to defeat Jimmy Taylor in the first round of the Northern Ireland Open. Reardon, who has been at Forest since 1977, is now in a desperate race to secure a new company to take over the club's assets. The plan, which was approved by the creditors, involves the sale of the club's assets, including the stadium and the players, for a total of £150,000. The plan also includes the appointment of a new manager and the restructuring of the club's finances.

Badminton

Danes give Scotland a lesson

Scotland's outclassed badminton team lost a mission impossible last night when they came off to a 4-0 defeat against Denmark in the last European Zone semi-final. The team, which was once a success story, is now in a desperate race to secure a new company to take over the club's assets. The plan, which was approved by the creditors, involves the sale of the club's assets, including the stadium and the players, for a total of £150,000. The plan also includes the appointment of a new manager and the restructuring of the club's finances.



Kennedy (left) and Williams: one departed and the other about to depart.

Swansea win race for Kennedy's signature

Ray Kennedy, who has won more honours than any other player in the English game, yesterday moved to Swansea City for a fee of £150,000. Kennedy, who has been at Forest since 1977, is now in a desperate race to secure a new company to take over the club's assets. The plan, which was approved by the creditors, involves the sale of the club's assets, including the stadium and the players, for a total of £150,000. The plan also includes the appointment of a new manager and the restructuring of the club's finances.

Monday night's results

Fourth division	First round replays	Scottish Cup
Cardiff (1) 0, Tranmere (0) 1	Cardiff (1) 0, Tranmere (0) 1	Cardiff (1) 0, Tranmere (0) 1
Sheff Wed (1) 0, Sheff Utd (1) 1	Sheff Wed (1) 0, Sheff Utd (1) 1	Sheff Wed (1) 0, Sheff Utd (1) 1
Sheff Utd (1) 0, Sheff Wed (1) 1	Sheff Utd (1) 0, Sheff Wed (1) 1	Sheff Utd (1) 0, Sheff Wed (1) 1

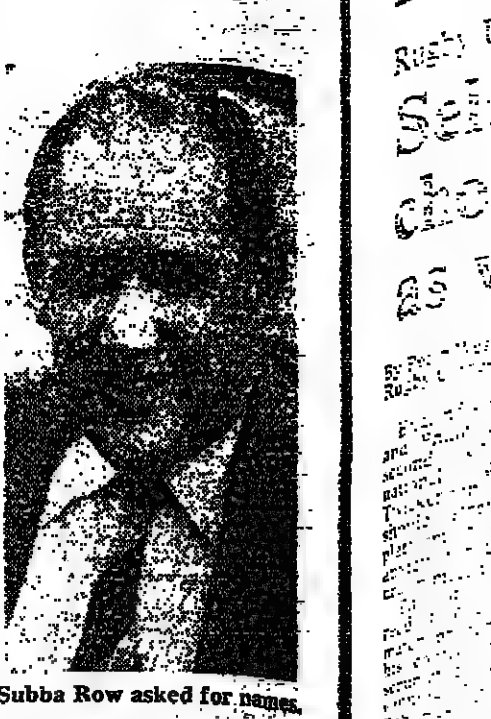
Cricket

Liverpool sweep in like a rush of wind

By Nicholas Harling
Liverpool 4
Notts County 0
As if to show that they can never be discounted as championship contenders, Liverpool's fifth successive win at Meadow Lane last night took them up to fifth place in the first division. Liverpool, who have been in excellent form, swept Notts County in a comfortable victory. The match was a testament to Liverpool's strength and the team's ability to perform under pressure.

Controversy blows up again over umpire

From Richard Streeton
Cuttack, Jan 26
Another umpiring controversy developed on England's unhappy tour of India today and endangered any lingering goodwill between the two sides. The controversy arose over the appointment of an umpire for the first Test match between England and India. The appointment of the umpire was met with criticism from both sides, leading to a heated debate over the fairness of the selection process.



Subba Row asked for names.

sundry umpiring disappointments. One only hopes that no more of the England side allows their feelings to boil over. The controversy over the appointment of the umpire for the first Test match between England and India has led to a heated debate over the fairness of the selection process. The appointment of the umpire was met with criticism from both sides, leading to a heated debate over the fairness of the selection process.

Today's fixtures

Football	Cricket
Cardiff (1) 0, Tranmere (0) 1	Cardiff (1) 0, Tranmere (0) 1
Sheff Wed (1) 0, Sheff Utd (1) 1	Sheff Wed (1) 0, Sheff Utd (1) 1
Sheff Utd (1) 0, Sheff Wed (1) 1	Sheff Utd (1) 0, Sheff Wed (1) 1

Australia clinch it third time

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 26
Having lost to West Indies in the first Test, Australia have clinched the Ashes for the third time. The team, which has been in excellent form, swept the West Indies in a comfortable victory. The match was a testament to Australia's strength and the team's ability to perform under pressure.

Rowing has upheld

Two of Thames Tradesmen's Olympic oarsmen, Robertson and Rankine, were forced to miss the start of the River race on March 20 after their fourth-month suspension was upheld yesterday. The suspension was a result of a disciplinary action taken by the governing body. The rowers, who were once successful, are now facing a significant setback in their careers.

Squash rackets

Brumby reaches a peak

By Richard Eaton
Glen Brumby, a 21-year-old Australian who has won the world junior open and the British under-19 Open, is within two matches of taking the British title. Brumby, who has been in excellent form, is now in a desperate race to secure a new company to take over the club's assets. The plan, which was approved by the creditors, involves the sale of the club's assets, including the stadium and the players, for a total of £150,000. The plan also includes the appointment of a new manager and the restructuring of the club's finances.

Boycott by Boycott

By Keith Macklin
The in-depth sub committee of Yorkshire County Cricket Club has decided to place on the provision of resources devoted to coaching. The decision was a result of a disciplinary action taken by the governing body. The coaching staff, who were once successful, are now facing a significant setback in their careers.

Australia still lead World Cup

Wellington, Jan 26—Australia maintained their unbeaten record in the Women's World Cup when they beat India by four wickets in the final. The team, which has been in excellent form, swept India in a comfortable victory. The match was a testament to Australia's strength and the team's ability to perform under pressure.

Fencing

Speed skating

By Richard Eaton
Glen Brumby, a 21-year-old Australian who has won the world junior open and the British under-19 Open, is within two matches of taking the British title. Brumby, who has been in excellent form, is now in a desperate race to secure a new company to take over the club's assets. The plan, which was approved by the creditors, involves the sale of the club's assets, including the stadium and the players, for a total of £150,000. The plan also includes the appointment of a new manager and the restructuring of the club's finances.

Hockey

Cliff goals put paid to Oxford

Oxford University 0
H.A. XI 2
The Hockey Association XI, consisting mainly of players from the England under-21 squad, defeated Oxford University in their annual match at the Parks. The match was a testament to the team's strength and the team's ability to perform under pressure.

Rackets/Real Tennis

Nicholls reaches semi-final

By Roy McKelvie
Mark Nicholls reached the semi-final of the Real Tennis tournament at Queen's Club yesterday. The match was a testament to the team's strength and the team's ability to perform under pressure.

Ice hockey

Basketball

National Association, Seattle
Superstars 115, New York Knicks 79.

Foundation donation

Birdseye Foods will give the Sports Aid Foundation up to £40,000 this year. The donation is a testament to the team's strength and the team's ability to perform under pressure.

Rowing has upheld

Two of Thames Tradesmen's Olympic oarsmen, Robertson and Rankine, were forced to miss the start of the River race on March 20 after their fourth-month suspension was upheld yesterday.

Foundation donation

Birdseye Foods will give the Sports Aid Foundation up to £40,000 this year. The donation is a testament to the team's strength and the team's ability to perform under pressure.

Football Combination: Bristol City 1, Tranmere 0. Sheff Wed 1, Sheff Utd 1. Cardiff 1, Tranmere 0.



Klammer: 'a pity they have smoothed out ruts'.

Miss Flanders keeps plenty in reserve

Schladming, Jan. 26.—Holly Flanders of the United States recorded the fastest practice time for the women's downhill event at the World Alpine Skiing Championships.

Flanders, aged 24, from Deerfield, New Hampshire, clocked 1 min 43.82 sec for the 2.6 km course with a drop of 674 metres. The American, fourth fastest in the opening practice sessions yesterday, captured the throne that was won by the World Cup downhill at Badgastein, earlier this month, but said she still had plenty in reserve.

Corradia Proell of Austria, fastest yesterday, was second quickest with 1 min 42.64. American veteran Cindy Nelson was third on 1 min 43.65 with Dora de Assis of Switzerland fourth with 1 min 42.78.

While the women practiced at Tauern, five kilometres out of town, the men got in the first downhill trials on their course. Many of the top skiers did not take the session seriously—the individual downhill is not scheduled until Sunday—and there was a surprise leader.

Helmut Hoeflechner of Austria, who is not in the main event, the Austrian team and will almost certainly be one of the reserves, covered the smooth 3,540 metre course in 1 min 55.22.

Silvano Nelli of Switzerland was second in 1 min 55.55 with Erwin Reich of Austria—winner of the World Cup race at Val Gardena—third in 1 min 57.08. Swiss and Austrian racers took the first nine practice places. Doug Powell, aged 24, from Champan, Ohio, was a surprise 10th with 1 min 58.31.

His compatriot, Chip Cochran, was less fortunate. Cochran, aged 21, from Greenfield, Illinois, injured a knee in a fall and was treated at hospital. He is almost certain to be out of the downhill. Austrian veteran Franz Klammer and Read said their only quibble was that the course had been what Read described as "over-prepared" by Klammer.

He added: "It is a pity they have smoothed out some of the ruts."

Downhill racing without frills Success for Podborski is deserved and rewarded

By Peter Bills

Steve Podborski could become Canada's first world downhill champion in Schladming, Austria, in the next fortnight. He is arguably the most exciting and most effective of all the combatants on the downhill circuit. Come sportsmen may even think of him in easy street. Not Podborski. Fierce training, true discipline and willpower are part of the make-up.

The Canadian skier has commanded much respect this season, but his efforts almost came to nothing—because of a knee injury at home. There is the small matter of the North Atlantic Ocean between Canada and his young heroes. Podborski has been a financial backing from any of the large Canadian companies was not forthcoming. So Podborski, Read and friends pumped out, carefully along Europe's mountain roads from one winter resort to another, in a barefooted, whereas their rivals, such as the Austrians and the Swiss, enjoyed limitless resources: the best hotels, no thought for meal or drink bills and a plush car outside for any journey. The Canadian went back to his job with only a few cans of beer as a celebration drink.

It has changed, but not the "Austrian" level. Podborski says: "There are still rewards. We drink mineral water because it's cheap. You could spend \$1,000 a week on a drinks bill, if you are not careful."

He shall always be restricted financially, even though the situation has improved immeasurably. The financial backing we are getting nowadays, makes you feel your effort is going to be worthwhile. The cash has helped us develop young skiers, so that although it will take time for the advertising men, I believe they will emerge.

Podborski feels he and Read must educate a nation. We have to show people downhill racing is not a waste of time and that it is as good as ice hockey. It won't be until next year.

Podborski's two commercials featuring the two dashing young men have helped spread the message. "Until recently, we had no value in the eyes of the advertising men. We were only in Canada for four months of the year and much of the excitement of the season is far away in Europe. I guess Canada is like the States: it wants its instant heroes, and they must be available."


Podborski is a pleasant and affable man. "Sport isn't only about what happens on the mountain or playing field," he says. "Why not be pleasant to people, wherever the situation? It is not that important to win, but it is important to meet people and chat and get on with all different kinds of people."

He shall always be restricted financially, even though the situation has improved immeasurably. The financial backing we are getting nowadays, makes you feel your effort is going to be worthwhile. The cash has helped us develop young skiers, so that although it will take time for the advertising men, I believe they will emerge.

Latest European snow reports

Depth (cm)	U	P	W	Runs (5 pm)	Weather	Temp (°C)	
Andermatt	150	200	Good	Crust	Fair	Cloud	0
Icy patches on all runs							
Arosa	120	170	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-7
New snow on good base							
Courmayeur	120	250	Good	Heavy	Poor	Cloud	-1
Good skiing but icy patches							
Isola 2000	130	170	Ice	Crust	Fair	Fine	-7
Snow spuffed by wind							
La Plagne	175	270	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	1
Good skiing on most pistes							
Murren	93	170	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-2
Good skiing everywhere							
Souris d'Oule	80	140	Good	Varied	Ice	Fine	-4
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Seefeld	115	140	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-2
Snow icy patches							
Selva	35	90	Fair	Crust	Good	Cloud	0
North-facing slopes good							
Tignes	195	295	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	-2
New snow falling							
Zermatt	60	140	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	-2
Good skiing on upper slopes							
In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board :							
GERMANY				Heidecks	30 120	Poor	-7
Depth	State	Weather		Königssee	30 120	Good	-9
1 cm	1 U	1 P	1 W	St. Moritz	30 140	Good	-7
				St. Moritz	30 140	Good	-7
Berchtesgaden	120	170	Good	Obertauern	120 140	Poor	-7
Garmisch	70	140	Good	Obertauern	120 140	Poor	-7

Recruitment Opportunities



DIRECTOR OF MARKETING

The London Business School wishes to appoint a Director of Marketing to be responsible for the marketing of the School's executive programmes and for coordinating the School's general public relations activities. The Director will be a member of the School's senior management team, working alongside senior academic faculty in the development of the School's portfolio of post-experience activities.

As Director, the person appointed will initiate, develop and sustain contacts at Board level in British, European and international companies. He or she will also require professional management skills to manage a marketing function that operates through a variety of channels to a large number of potential clients.

The Director will have had relevant experience in one or more of the following:

- i) management of a marketing function in a related or similar business;
- ii) a senior personnel role with responsibilities for commissioning and evaluating management development activities;
- iii) management education with significant experience in executive programmes.

Salary will be in the professional range (band average currently £19,449) plus superannuation. Applications in letter form, or requests for further information, to The Secretary, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regents Park, London NW1 4SA (01-262 5050).

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL

Need Appointments Sec. See 14

SUPERINTENDENT of the Marriage Guidance Council, a charity, for a period of 12 months, to be based at the Council's offices, 14, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB. The Council is a leading national charity, providing marriage guidance and counselling services to couples in distress. The Superintendent will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Council, including the recruitment and supervision of staff, the management of the Council's finances, and the representation of the Council to the public and other organisations. The Superintendent will also be responsible for the development of the Council's services and for the promotion of marriage guidance and counselling. The Superintendent will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post, and to be a member of the Council of Social Work Standards. The Superintendent will be employed on a full-time basis, and will receive a salary of £12,000 per annum, plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Marriage Guidance Council, 14, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00194 of 1981

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, at the Royal Courts of Justice, London W1A 1AB.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Liquidator of the above-named company, has received from the Registrar of Companies, London, a copy of the Report of the Liquidator's investigation into the affairs of the company, and that the Report is available for inspection at the offices of the undersigned, 14, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB, from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on each business day, commencing on the 27th day of January 1982.

Dated this 27th day of January 1982.

PETER RICHARDSON COPELAND, Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00194 of 1981

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, at the Royal Courts of Justice, London W1A 1AB.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Liquidator of the above-named company, has received from the Registrar of Companies, London, a copy of the Report of the Liquidator's investigation into the affairs of the company, and that the Report is available for inspection at the offices of the undersigned, 14, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB, from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on each business day, commencing on the 27th day of January 1982.

Dated this 27th day of January 1982.

PETER RICHARDSON COPELAND, Liquidator.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

PARIS, FRANCE

English speaking married couple, 30-40 years old, seeking a position as domestic staff in a private home in Paris. The couple has extensive experience in domestic work and catering, and is seeking a position where they can use their skills and experience. They are available for immediate employment. For further information, please contact: 01-603 6938.

PERSONAL

MOTOR CARS

MGB GT 1978
Excellent condition, 38,000 miles.
£3,250
Phone: 0242 530 344 ext. 394

OPEL ASCONA BERLIN, 1.9 S.R.
New owner, good condition, 28,000 miles. Radio, 127000 (new).
£2,200 (new).

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

ROLLS-ROYCE
Silver Shadow II, white, 1980. W registration.
Price £2,500. Mint condition.
£38,000 o.n.o.
Contact Miss K. Wilson
01-739 4807

ROLLS-ROYCE
Priced to sell quickly 1927 Daimler coupé (Maddox) 1964 Mulliner Park Ward 3-door coupe £17,000, exceptional condition, investment price. Enquiries, etc.
Mr. Gulluck (02974) 3115

CHAUFFEUR

Due to the recent death of a well-known Londoner, a large international chauffeur service is seeking a chauffeur to take over the duties of the deceased. The chauffeur will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the service, including the recruitment and supervision of staff, the management of the service's finances, and the representation of the service to the public and other organisations. The chauffeur will also be responsible for the development of the service and for the promotion of the service. The chauffeur will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post, and to be a member of the Council of Social Work Standards. The chauffeur will be employed on a full-time basis, and will receive a salary of £12,000 per annum, plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Chauffeur Service, 14, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB.

HEADMASTER

Leading international school, 16 years old, seeking a headmaster. The headmaster will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school, including the recruitment and supervision of staff, the management of the school's finances, and the representation of the school to the public and other organisations. The headmaster will also be responsible for the development of the school and for the promotion of the school. The headmaster will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post, and to be a member of the Council of Social Work Standards. The headmaster will be employed on a full-time basis, and will receive a salary of £12,000 per annum, plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Headmaster Service, 14, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

Experienced Secretary

Required by Geoffrey Strachan, the managing director of Methuen (London) Ltd, the general division of Associated Book Publishers (UK) Ltd.

Applicants should have a good command of shorthand, typing and office procedures. This is a challenging job in a busy editorial office. "A" levels and at least 2 years' secretarial experience will be an advantage; respect for detail, a love of books and sense of humour are essential.

Please apply in writing, stating current salary and curriculum vitae to David Richards, Personnel Director, Associated Book Publishers (UK) Ltd, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE.

WINPOLE STREET MEDICAL SECRETARY PRIVATE PRACTICE

A rewarding job and career opportunity for those who like to work in a private practice setting. The practice is a busy, successful one, and offers a wide range of medical services. The secretary will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the practice, including the recruitment and supervision of staff, the management of the practice's finances, and the representation of the practice to the public and other organisations. The secretary will also be responsible for the development of the practice and for the promotion of the practice. The secretary will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post, and to be a member of the Council of Social Work Standards. The secretary will be employed on a full-time basis, and will receive a salary of £12,000 per annum, plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Winpole Street Medical Secretary, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE.

SEC/P.A. CIRCA £7,000 ADVERTISING

AMBI CREATIVE DIRECTOR, ARE 30s 25s +. Have excellent creative ideas. Excellent contact and sales of print and TV. 3 yrs advertising exp. a h week. 11 am. 10.30 am. 10.30 am.

RING 499 7274 STEVE MILLS (REC. CONN.)

THE CONNOISSEUR

Secretary for an advertisement agency, a busy, successful one, and offers a wide range of advertising services. The secretary will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the agency, including the recruitment and supervision of staff, the management of the agency's finances, and the representation of the agency to the public and other organisations. The secretary will also be responsible for the development of the agency and for the promotion of the agency. The secretary will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post, and to be a member of the Council of Social Work Standards. The secretary will be employed on a full-time basis, and will receive a salary of £12,000 per annum, plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, The Connoisseur, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE.

FRENCH PROMOTIONAL ORGANISATION

Secretary/ Receptionist required with very good knowledge of French. Busy job with varied duties. Excellent salary £5,000. Five weeks holiday. LV's Start March. Write with CV and photo to: SOPEXA 41-46 Piccadilly, London, W1V 9AJ

ENTERPRISING & INDEPENDENT

A small, successful, independent company, a busy, successful one, and offers a wide range of enterprising and independent services. The company will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the recruitment and supervision of staff, the management of the company's finances, and the representation of the company to the public and other organisations. The company will also be responsible for the development of the company and for the promotion of the company. The company will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post, and to be a member of the Council of Social Work Standards. The company will be employed on a full-time basis, and will receive a salary of £12,000 per annum, plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Enterprising & Independent, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE.

Today's tele

ITV LONDON

Radio 3

Radio 2

5.02am Cricket Desk. 5.03 Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Alan Dell. 8.30 The King's Collection.† 9.00 The Folk Entertainers.† 9.30 Sounds of the Sun.† 10.00 Pros and Cons. (new series). 10.30 Be My Guest. 11.00 Brian Matthew.† from midnight. 12.00 Midnight Newsroom and Weather. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

[illegible]

Radio 12.00 News About 12.45 News
Radio Newsworld 12.30 Listening Post, 12.45
Search of the Day: The Navy Lark, 1.15
Outlook 1.45 Is, Sin Out of Date? 2.00 World
News 2.00 Review of the British Press, 2.15
Network UK, 2.30 Assignment, 3.00 World
News, 3.08 News about Britain 3.15 The
World Today 3.30 Just a Minute, 4.00
Newsworld, 5.45 The World Today.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.50
News. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room. Period
Irish drama 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45
Coast to Coast. 6.00-6.35 Coast to
Coast 12.30 am Company followed by
Closedown.

TSW

As Thames expect: 1.20 pm-1.30
News. 2.45 pm-3.45 Trapper John.
5.15 Gas Homebody. 6.25-6.45
Crossroads. 6.00 To the South West.
6.30-7.00 Some South West — A Day
in the Life. Brewer Tim Sears of
Halsbury. 12.30 am Poolestrip. 12.35
Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames expect: 1.20 pm News.
1.30-2.00 Full Lads: Lady Longford.
2.45-3.45 Love List. 5.15 Tallies
Talks. 6.25-6.45 Crossroads. 6.50
Scotland Today. 6.50 Action Line with
Mike Riddoch. 6.30-7.00 Report.
12.30 am Late Call. 12.35 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO
‡ BLACK AND WHITE; ¶ REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

**STOPHER WOOD
GALLERY.**
501 S.W. 1st St. SW 1
900 WIN. R.W.S. 1245-
Jan 28-Feb 9, 9 30-5.30
-5.
GARDEN GALLERY 20
WGS 836 1120 Corners
Arrow Water Exhibition

OPERA & BALLET

OUR PRINTS
 & Lithographs from
 to be given
 to the author at \$1. w.1.

ART SOCIETY
 1015 S. 5th St. 5116
 ARTS PAINTINGS
 ARMSLY FURNITURE

KINE ART. JO. King St.
 and GERMAN
 until 13
 Mon-Fri 10-5-30

GALLERY (ARTS
 1015 S. 5th St. 5116
 LAYE BICKERT Paint-
 ings and J. M. J. Jan-
 1015 S. 5th St. 5116
 Mon-Fri 10-5-30

GALLERY, 1015 S. 5th St.
 1015 S. 5th St. 5116
 and
 1015 S. 5th St. 5116
 Mon-Fri 10-5-30

JOHN A. HARRIS, 1015 S. 5th St.
 1015 S. 5th St. 5116
 Mon-Fri 10-5-30

ALBERT MUSEUM
 1015 S. 5th St. 5116
 Renaissance Level of
 the RAGIO TIMES

CONCERTS

Advertisement.
These categories, tel.:
Marriages and Deaths
01-837 3311
01-278 9161
The office is open for the
Friday, 9am-5.30pm.
Concerning classified
Telephone answering
statements that have

THEATRES

clear publishing

uesday, Friday for
ions to copy is 3.0
or Monday's issue
all cancellations a
diversifier. On any
ellation, this Stop

tes

ine (min 2 lines)
play (min 3 cms)
play (min 3 cms)

ine (min 2 lines)
play (min 3 cms)
play (min 3 cms)

To place a Classified Advertisement

Appointments £3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cm)
£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cm)

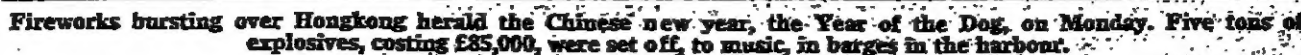
Classified Rates

Appointments £3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
 £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cm)
 £20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cm)

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 26

All that has now changed
and the Sejm, though it still

of 130 intellectuals, went to Parliament earlier this month.



Continued from page 1
which tends to do this

be non-binding unless Aslef changed its stance, and the leaders of both unions remained hopeful that an announcement might be made this afternoon.

solvents and chemicals required for process industries, was being carried at between 50 and 60 per cent of normal levels.

impact of the Aslef action now poses the real danger of a shrinking railway and threatens the job security of all BR staff. If this dispute continues, this threat will become reality."

the King's Cross Aslef departmental committee, said in his statement that *The Sun* allegations had caused "unprecedented fury" and had implicated "every driver and

Did that not imply a conflict of interest? Mr. Hoff-
field intervened to say that
both were excluded by him
in the register of interests.

Unemployment is being debated today. The party will have a chance to redeem yesterday's performance by discouraging itself.

City	Year	Population	Area (km²)	Density (inhabitants/km²)	Urbanization (%)	Urbanization (inhabitants)
Vienna	1970	1,710,000	485	3,527	100	1,710,000
Frankfurt	1970	670,000	245	2,735	100	670,000
Stuttgart	1970	620,000	205	3,024	100	620,000
Munich	1970	1,050,000	310	3,387	100	1,050,000
Berlin	1970	1,070,000	890	1,202	100	1,070,000
Hamburg	1970	1,750,000	755	2,319	100	1,750,000
Köln	1970	1,010,000	405	2,494	100	1,010,000
Düsseldorf	1970	1,180,000	217	5,438	100	1,180,000
Wuppertal	1970	510,000	175	2,914	100	510,000
Essen	1970	580,000	210	2,762	100	580,000
Dortmund	1970	520,000	172	3,023	100	520,000
Leipzig	1970	590,000	294	2,007	100	590,000
Chemnitz	1970	240,000	172	1,395	100	240,000
Regensburg	1970	130,000	100	1,300	100	130,000
Salzburg	1970	140,000	70	2,000	100	140,000
Bochum	1970	350,000	140	2,500	100	350,000
Worms	1970	70,000	70	1,000	100	70,000
Heidelberg	1970	130,000	70	1,857	100	130,000
Heilbronn	1970	120,000	70	1,714	100	120,000
Würzburg	1970	110,000	70	1,571	100	110,000
Bayreuth	1970	70,000	70	1,000	100	70,000
Landshut	1970	50,000	70	714	100	50,000
Regensburg	1970	130,000	70	1,857	100	130,000
Salzburg	1970	140,000	70	2,000	100	140,000
Bochum	1970	350,000	140	2,500	100	350,000
Worms	1970	70,000	70	1,000	100	70,000
Heidelberg	1970	130,000	70	1,857	100	130,000
Heilbronn	1970	120,000	70	1,714	100	120,000
Würzburg	1970	110,000	70	1,571	100	110,000
Bayreuth	1970	70,000	70	1,000	100	70,000
Landshut	1970	50,000	70	714	100	50,000
Regensburg	1970	130,000	70	1,857	100	130,000
Salzburg	1970	140,000	70	2,000	100	140,000
Bochum	1970	350,000	140	2,500	100	350,000
Worms	1970	70,000	70	1,000	100	70,000
Heidelberg	1970	130,000	70	1,857	100	130,000
Heilbronn	1970	120,000	70	1,714	100	120,000
Würzburg	1970	110,000	70	1,571	100	110,000
Bayreuth	1970	70,000	70	1,000	100	70,000
Landshut	1970	50,000	70	714	100	50,000
Regensburg	1970	130,000	70	1,857	100	130,000
Salzburg	1970	140,000	70	2,000	100	140,000
Bochum	1970	350,000	140	2,500	100	350,000
Worms	1970	70,000	70	1,000	100	70,000
Heidelberg	1970	130,000	70	1,857	100	130,000
Heilbronn	1970	120,000	70	1,714	100	120,000
Würzburg	1970	110,000	70	1,571	100	110,000
Bayreuth	1970	70,000	70	1,000	100	70,000
Landshut	1970	50,000	70	714	100	50,000
Regensburg	1970	130,000	70	1,857	100	130,000
Salzburg	1970					